



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 14th December 1938

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort Saint George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. DR. U. RAMA RAO) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Standardization of weights and measures.

* 97 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that offences on a large scale in connexion with weights and measures are being committed in this Province;

(b) whether the Government have received any representations to take steps to stop the commission of offences by standardizing weights and measures; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal before them to bring in a Weights and Measures Bill and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“(a) Complaints to this effect have been received by Government.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) There is no proposal at present. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government alone have power to legislate for the establishment of standards of weight while the Provincial Government are competent to legislate with regard to weights and measures. Unless the Central Government first move in the matter and legislate for the purpose, the Provincial Government cannot undertake legislation within their competence for enforcing uniform weights. The Government of India propose to undertake legislation defining the standards of weight in British India and it is expected that the necessary Bill on the subject would be introduced in the Central Legislature at an early date.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Question No. 98, Mr. Saldanha.”

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“I want to put a supplementary question to question No. 97.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member must have risen before I called on Mr. Saldanha.”

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Fees fixed by the Government for examinations for various services under the Government.

* 98 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the various fees prescribed by Government on applications by candidates for admission to examinations for several public services, the amounts collected, the expenses incurred for holding examinations, the savings made out of the amounts collected during the financial years 1936–37 and 1937–38; and to state

(b) what the objects and reasons are for charging the fees;

(c) whether Government have received representations or are aware of objections raised to the fees on the ground that they are excessive or of a profiteering character; and

(d) whether Government contemplate reduction of the fees, and if so, to what extent and in which directions?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“(a) A statement” in answer to clause (a) is laid on the table of the House. Even if we take into account only a third of the overhead expenses, there would be no real saving.

“(b) The object of charging the fees is to meet the cost of the examinations and to put a check on applications from persons not likely to pass.

“(c) Representations were made in the old Legislative Council that the fees charged were high and that therefore they should be reduced; but it was stated in reply that the fees were intended to meet the expenditure and that they were moderate on the whole.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“If, as is stated, the fees are charged in order to prevent applications from persons who are not likely to pass, may I enquire whether in many cases those who are very likely to pass and are better fitted, than the richer persons who can easily pay the fees, are too poor to pay the excessive fees? Why should such poor persons be asked to pay the high fees?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“I stated in the answer that the object of charging the fees is to meet the cost of the examinations and also to put a check on applications from persons not likely to pass. It is possible that in rare cases a boy or young man who is likely to pass may find difficulty in getting the amount; but in the larger number of cases, the result would be that those who are likely to pass will apply and those who are not likely to pass will not waste the money which is necessary for getting in.”

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MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know how the estimate was arrived at on the basis that the boys who are likely to pass must always belong to the richer classes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“ The estimate is based on commonsense.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I ask whether the Government will consider the question of reducing the present heavy fees? ”

“ THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“ They are not heavy, they are fairly moderate.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I do not know what ‘ common-sense ’ there is here; may I know what is really meant? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“ ‘ Common-sense ’ means reasoning based on human nature.”

Revenue and expenditure and amount spent by way of capital investment in South Kanara.

* 99 Q.—SRI D. MANJAYA HEGDE: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total revenue and expenditure and surplus, if any, in South Kanara district for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38; and

(b) whether the Government have spent any amount in the nature of capital investment in the district of South Kanara hitherto?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :—“ (a) A statement ^a showing the figures of revenue realized and expenditure incurred in the district of South Kanara for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 is laid on the table. But the statement does not include

(1) the revenue and expenditure in the Public Works and Forest departmental accounts, as figures are not available for these departments by districts;

(2) revenue or expenditure relating to the district booked outside the district, for example, that relating to the Governor, Legislature, Secretariat, Heads of Departments and Circle Officers, High Court, Debt charges, Stationery and Printing, Expenditure in England, Pension liability for the Headquarters and Circle staff and the like.

“ In view of this and other factors, which would affect the figures, the surplus or deficit in the district of South Kanara cannot be assessed from this statement.

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“(b) No capital investment has so far been incurred on electric and irrigation projects in South Kanara district.”

SRI D. MANJAYA HEDGE:—“With a certain amount of surplus, what objection have Government to invest a capital amount on the paper industry? We have got enough bamboos there.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Government have no objection, if, on examination, it is found to be a good proposal.”

SRI A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to prepare a budget for each district?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Not yet, Sir.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“There have been many complaints in connexion with this capital expenditure in South Kanara. Have Government any schemes other than electrical schemes, such as minor irrigation schemes, for meeting the needs of the people?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Capital expenditure is not merely a matter for equal distribution, but it depends upon the resources and the needs of each locality. If hon. Members will assist in initiating and making suggestions in regard to useful remunerative and good investments in any locality, they will be duly considered by the Government.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Is it not a question more of equitable expenditure considering that South Kanara is one of the most backward districts in the matter of minor irrigation works, etc.?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“Equitable expenditure is certainly the policy of this Government, Sir.”

Alleged issue of notice for the supersession of Kodavasal and Tiruturaipundi panchayat boards and grounds therefor.

* 100 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR on behalf of Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued notice to the panchayat boards of Kodavasal and Tiruturaipundi to show cause why they should not be superseded;

(b) if so, what the grounds are on which the Government issued the said notices;

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(c) whether the panchayat boards offered their explanations and if so, what they are;

(d) whether the Government have received any recommendations from the local Congress Committees of the respective towns with regard to the said supersession notice; if so, what they are, and

(e) whether the Government have passed final orders and if so, whether he will place on the table of this House both the notices and the final orders thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) Yes. G.O.^a No. 2688, L.A., dated the 13th July 1938, and G.O.^a No. 2789, L.A., dated 21st July 1938, are placed on the table of the House.

“(c) Yes. Translations^a of the replies of the panchayat boards are placed on the table of the House.

“(d) The Government received a letter from the Secretary to the Kodavasal Congress Committee communicating the resolution of the committee, dated 6th June 1938, recommending that the panchayat board should be dissolved and reconstituted instead of being superseded as the board would be put to loss on account of the employment of a special officer. No communication was received from the Congress Committee at Tiruturaipundi.

“(e) Orders were issued in G.O. No. 3327, L.A., dated the 26th August 1938, superseding the Kodavasal Panchayat Board for one year and in G.O. No. 3479, L.A., dated the 3rd September 1938, dropping the question of superseding Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board. Copies of these orders^a are placed on the table of the House.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, why the Government accepted the undertaking given by the Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board for good behaviour and not that of the Kodavasal Panchayat Board?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“For reasons which are confidential.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it not a fact that the President of the Panchayat Board, Tiruturaipundi, belonged to the Congress Party while the President of the Kodavasal Board was not a Congressman?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information he has given me.”

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Statement showing persons charged and punished in Salem under the Madras Prohibition Act.

* 101 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number of persons (Indians and Europeans separately) in the district of Salem charged under section 4 (1) (a) of the Madras Prohibition Act and the nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate in each case and the nature of sentence awarded by the appellate court in each case, wherever appeal was preferred?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN:—“A statement^a giving the particulars asked for is placed on the table of the House.”

Communitywar list of appointments made in the Central Survey Office.

* 102 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the number of appointments (communitywar) made in the Madras Central Survey Office during the last five years from March 1933 to March 1938?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the establishment lists of the Central Survey Office, Madras, which contain the information required by him. Copies of these establishment lists are available in the Secretariat Library for reference by the hon. Member.”

Tappers thrown out of employment consequent on introduction of prohibition in Salem.

* 103 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state what the total number is of tappers thrown out of employment in Salem on account of prohibition; whether any of them have been provided for by the Government, and if so, how many and how?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 15 of the report on the working of the Prohibition Act in the Salem district for the year ending 30th September 1938 which has been published.”

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Research boards for suggesting means for remedying irrigation defects.

* 104 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the *Hindu* and the *Madras Mail* of 22nd March 1938 regarding defective irrigation facilities in certain districts and formation of research boards for suggesting improvements, and if so, what action, if any, has been taken in the matter; and

(b) whether the Government propose to act in the manner suggested in the article?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“The question presumably refers to a letter published in the *Hindu* and *Madras Mail* of 22nd March 1938. The Government have perused the letter in question and do not consider it necessary to form research boards for suggesting improvements.”

Appointment of Mr. Atmuri Nageswara Rao as Special Officer of Arinigedda panchayat, Divi taluk, Kistna district.

* 105. Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI on behalf of Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Atmuri Nageswara Rao, Special Officer of Arinigedda panchayat, Divi taluk, Kistna, was on the date of his appointment to the said office, President of the East Kistna Congress Committee of otherwise connected with any Congress Committees;

(b) on whose recommendation or on what information was the said appointment made;

(c) whether any petitions and representations were sent to the Government making certain allegations against the special officer; if so, what action have the Government taken on them;

(d) whether there is a proposal to extend the term of the office of the said special officer and if so, on what grounds; and

(e) what the pay of the special officer is and what his educational qualifications are; who the persons recommended are by the district board president and what their qualifications are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The appointment was made by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards under the powers delegated to him by Government under section 45-A of the *Madras Local Boards Act, 1920*. The Government have no other information.

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“(c) The answer is in the affirmative. Orders have since been issued placing the District Panchayat Officer in charge of the panchayat board.

“(d) The question does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c).

“(e) The ex-special officer was not paid salary but a honorarium of Rs. 15 per mensem. His qualifications are not known. The candidate recommended by the President, District Board, Kistna, was one Kathari Manikya Ramachandra Rao (son of Sarishtadar-Magistrate, Taluk office, Nandigama), a graduate of the Andhra University.”

SRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU:—“With reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, may I know whether there is any disqualification attached to a person to be appointed as special officer, if he is connected with the Congress Committee?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“None, Sir.”

Circular, if any, to the trustees and executive officers of religious endowments for preferring khadi to mill cloth.

* 106 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI on behalf of Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether trustees and executive officers of religious endowments have been circularized by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to prefer khadi to mill-yarn in making purchases of cloth for temple purposes; whether the board circularized in the said manner on instructions from the Government or *suo motu*?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Yes; the board issued a circular in the manner set out in the question at the instance of Government with a view to encourage khadi.”

Damages caused by floods in Kistna district and preventive measures taken.

* 107 Q.—SRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the damage caused to portions of the Kistna district by the periodical floods of the Budameru;

(b) what proposals have been made to prevent the damage; and

(c) what action do the Government propose to take either to avoid or to mitigate the damage so occasioned?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

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“(b) & (c) In order to prevent damages to the Ellore canal and to mitigate the submersion of lands bordering the Budameru during high floods, a proposal to construct inlets and outlets between Kesarupalli and Enikepad aqueducts on the Ellore canal was approved by Government in March 1936 at a cost of Rs. 34,000. The work is now under execution.”

Kalvarayan Hills Reservoir Scheme of South Arcot.

* 108 Q.—SRI R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorial was submitted to the Government in April last about the Kalvarayan Hills Reservoir Scheme in the district of South Arcot;

(b) whether any and if so, what action was taken thereon; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to take steps shortly in this direction?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) & (c) The memorial has been referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for report and his report is awaited.”

Alleged issue of notice for the removal of the President of Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board and the order of the Government regarding its supersession.

* 109 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI on behalf of Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any notice was issued by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to Sri T. V. Krishniah, the President of the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be removed; if so, whether a copy of the notice will be placed on the table of the House together with the report of District Panchayat Officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the above notice, the Government issued a Government Order proposing to dissolve and reconstitute the panchayat board under section 45 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act; if so, will the same be placed on the table of the House;

(c) why did the Government issue a further order proposing to supersede the panchayat board for a period of one year under section 45-A (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act;

(d) how many petitions were received from the members of the panchayat board requesting the removal of the President and protesting against action under section 45-A (1) and whether those petitions will be placed on the table of the House;

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(e) what the recommendations were, if any, of the Inspector of Local Boards before issuing the Government Orders proposing action under sections 45 (1) and 45-A (1) and whether the same will be placed on the table of the House; and

(f) what the resolutions of the district board were upon the above Government Orders and whether the same will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative. A copy ^a of the Inspector's order is placed on the table of the House. The Government consider that no public interest will be served by placing the report of the District Panchayat Officer on the table of the House.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative. A copy ^a of G.O. No. 1839, L.A., dated 19th May 1938, is placed on the table of the House.

“(c) In reply to G.O. No. 1839, L.A., dated 19th May 1938, the panchayat board agreed in its resolution, dated 14th June 1938, to supersession for a year and to the appointment of a special officer. The Government accordingly decided to supersede the panchayat board. As the Government cannot under the law supersede a panchayat board on the strength of a notice for dissolution, a fresh notice under section 45-A (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act was issued asking the panchayat board to show cause against supersession.

“(d) A petition was received, a copy ^a of which is placed on the table of the House.

“(e) The Government consider that no public interest will be served in placing the recommendations of the Inspector on the table of the House.

“(f) Copies ^a of the resolutions of the Bezwada District Board in reply to G.O. No. 1839, L.A., dated 19th May 1938, and G.O. No. 3420, L.A., dated 1st September 1938, are placed on the table of the House.”

Cases under the Madras Agriculturists Debt Relief Act.

* 110 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases under the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act, decided so far in the Province;

(b) the sum of money scaled down in each case; and

(c) how many agriculturists, mirasdars and zamindars were benefited under these cases?

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THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communiqué, dated 19th July 1938 and 16th November 1938, copies of which have been placed in the Council Library. The Government cannot furnish any further information than what has been set out therein."

Retrenchment in the Forest department.

* 111 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 11, dated 17th August 1938, and to state whether the Government have since come to a final decision in the matter?

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Two out of the six Conservators' circles have been abolished. Six posts in the Madras Forest Service have been retrenched; the clerical establishments in the two circle officers have also been abolished and the question of further reductions in the subordinate executive and ministerial staff is engaging the attention of Government. The Government expect to be in a position shortly to announce the reduction effected in the cadre of the Indian Forest Service."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know what are the six posts that have been abolished?"

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I have already answered that they are all Madras Forest Service men."

SRI A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to also print the question with reference to which this question is asked at least in future?"

THE HON. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"The matter is entirely in the hands of the Hon. the President."

Measures for the reformation of prisoners.

* 112 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to state what measures Government have decided to take or contemplate adopting for the reformation of prisoners—

(a) by improvement of character by moral and religious instruction;

(b) by affording facilities for literary and industrial education, the reading of newspapers, journals and books;

(c) by permitting the well-behaved an off day periodically to visit their homes;

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(d) by rewards for good behaviour and success in examinations; and

(e) by reducing penalties, specially scourging?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon:—“(a) Suitable provision exists in rule 284-C of the Madras Jail Manual, Part II, to which the hon. Member is referred. The Government have sanctioned the payment of conveyance allowance to honorary moral and religious lecturers in jails subject to certain conditions. They have also issued instructions that great care and discrimination should be exercised in the selection of persons to deliver moral and religious lectures.

“(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 284, 284-E and 402 of the Madras Jail Manual, Part II. The Government have recently issued instructions that one hour out of the interval allowed to prisoners for rest in the mornings should be utilized every day for reading to the prisoners from newspaper or good books.

“(c) The Government have decided not to take any action in this regard at present.

“(d) As rewards for good behaviour, convicts are awarded remission and gratuity, and appointed as convict officers. For success in examinations, certificates are given to the prisoners at the time of their discharge to enable them to find suitable employment.

“(e) The Government have certain proposals under consideration.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Is there any proposal to abolish scourging?”

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

Appointments to Indian States subjects in provincial service and provisions made for appointments to British Indian subjects in Indian States.

* 113 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what the orders of Government are for throwing open appointments in provincial service to subjects of Indian States contiguous to or within the limits of this Province and on what *raison d'être*; and

(b) what guarantees exist for reciprocity on the part of the favoured States in regard to British Indian subjects of this Province being appointed in their State services?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“(a) Under the rules regulating recruitment to provincial services no candidate other than one who has been born in the Presidency of Madras or has been domiciled therein for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application can be selected for appointment unless a sufficient number of qualified and suitable candidates so born or domiciled is not available. A declaration of eligibility is necessary under section 262 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, and such declaration is issued only after a subject of an Indian State has actually been selected by a competent selecting authority for appointment to a particular post.

“(b) There being no favoured States, the question does not arise.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know what is meant by favoured States. I can understand it if used with reference to commercial treaties?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“That phrase has been included in the answer because the question contains that phrase. The hon. Member has put the question as to what guarantee exists for reciprocity on the part of the favoured States and the answer is ‘there being no such State, the question does not arise’.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“What I want to know is whether in such States whose subjects are able to get appointments here, reciprocal arrangements exist for the taking in of students from the British territory?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“No particular State is favoured and therefore, there is no question of reciprocity. I have explained what is being done, namely, if there is a paucity of provincial born or domiciled candidates and if a subject of an Indian State is actually selected by the competent selecting authority, an eligibility certificate is thereafter issued and not otherwise. There is no question of favouring and no question of reciprocity.”

Land Revenue Settlements of 1902 and 1935 in South Kanara.

* 114 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the principle laid down was in the Land Revenue Settlement of South Kanara in 1902 as to the increase of assessment of lands so far as improvements were concerned;

(b) whether any change was made in the principle in the Settlement of 1935;

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(c) whether the Revenue Settlement of 1935 is in force in South Kanara and if so, to what extent;

(d) whether Government have decided to assess improvements on lands on the expiry of a fixed period and if so, after what period; and

(e) whether notices have been issued to any ryots in South Kanara with a view to assess lands and improvements recently effected and if so, on what basis?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“(a) & (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the reclassification of lands converted into ‘wet’ or ‘garden.’ Prior to the Settlement of 1902, the practice was to reclassify such lands when converted. At the Settlement of 1902, it was decided that reclassification should not be made during the currency of the settlement but might be made on the expiry of the period of the settlement. At the Resettlement of 1935, it was decided to revert to the original practice of reclassifying at the time of conversion. No change of principle was involved.

“(c) The Resettlement of 1935 is in force in South Kanara in its entirety.

“(d) No such period has been fixed by the Government.

“(e) The Government have no information.”

Communitywar list of students admitted into colleges wherein selection committees have been abolished.

* 115 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: With reference to the answer given to starred question No. 20 put at the meeting held on the 18th August 1938, will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to place on the table of this House a comparative statement showing the number of boys, communitywar, who applied for admission and were admitted in each class in each of the colleges wherein selection committees were constituted previously and abolished recently, in the current year and in the previous year?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Statements^a showing the number of students of different communities who applied for admission and who were admitted during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 are placed on the table. Separate statistics for each class in the several colleges are not available.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether statistics for each class in the several colleges will be called for, Sir?”

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THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"Why, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because it would be difficult to collect the information, Sir."

Land revenue policy of the Government.

* 116 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: With reference to answer given to starred question No. 18 put at the meeting held on 18th August 1938, will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have since come to any conclusion about the future of the land revenue policy?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"The answer is in the negative."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know when the Government are going to carry out reduction in respect of revenue?"

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"As early as possible."

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when they will come to a definite conclusion?"

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"The Government have themselves been anxious in this regard and it will be announced as soon as some decision is arrived at."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The words 'as early as possible' figure so prominently in the answers. May I know when that possibility will arise?"

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"It will not be long."

SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—"May I know the approximate time, whether it will be this year or next year?"

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"I have already announced that it will not be long."

Action taken by the Government against the Circle Inspector of Police, Dharmavaram, consequent on the finding of the Additional Sessions Judge, Anantapur, in C.A. No. 6 of 1938.

* 117 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have taken or propose to take any action against the Circle Inspector of Police, Dharmavaram, in view of the finding of the Additional Sessions Judge that the case was fabricated by the Circle Inspector in C.A. No. 6 of 1938 on the file of the Court of District Sessions Judge, Anantapur?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The matter is under enquiry. Such action as is deemed necessary will be taken after a full examination of the matter including both the original and appellate findings."

Appointment of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from Law graduates in Police Service and number of cases charge-sheeted by Police in Anantapur district under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

* 118 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to appoint Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors from among Law graduates in Police Service; and

(b) whether the Government will state how many cases were charge-sheeted under section 302, Indian Penal Code, in Anantapur district by the police in 1937-38 and how many have terminated successfully?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) Thirty-three charges were laid under section 302, Indian Penal Code, in the Anantapur district in 1937-38. Out of these, eight cases have terminated successfully, in one case the accused died and six cases are pending trial."

THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASRTI:—"May I ask what is the necessary connexion between clauses (a) and (b) that there should be subdivision in the same question? Is there any occult connexion that I do not see?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The collocation of clauses (a) and (b) is certainly the responsibility of the gentleman who put the question and not of the Government. But the Government have taken care ever since they took office to answer every question with the fullest information possible and not to raise any technical objections wherever they can be avoided. I have answered clauses (a) and (b). I can guess the connexion and if that is a matter of interest, I wish to say that the idea of the hon. Member belonging to the legal profession is that unless prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors have a legal lore, murder cases will end in acquittal."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether any complaints have been received from the public that the prosecuting staff as now constituted is not functioning properly and that the method of choosing law graduates for conducting the prosecution will be by far better?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The Government have not received any complaints from the public. sometimes it is possible that affected parties may complain one way or the other but the Government have taken note of the need for legal learning in the prosecuting staff and the matter is under active consideration and very soon orders will issue in the matter."

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how long has this system been in vogue?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"The present practice has been in vogue ever since it began up till now."

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"Was there any serious complaint about that till now?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"As I have already stated, it is not possible for any member of the public to make any complaints in such matters. It is for the Government to take note of the fact that a certain kind of equipment is necessary for a certain kind of job."

Excise staff thrown out of employment consequent on introduction of prohibition in Cuddapah and Chittoor.

* 119 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA RAO:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men in service in Excise department who have been thrown out of employment on account of introduction of prohibition in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts;

(b) whether the Government have made any provision for recruiting them in other departments;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these men have been asked to pay medical charges and admission fees if they should apply before the Public Service Commission for recruitment to Public Service; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the case of these persons thrown out of employment, the Public Service Commission insists upon age restriction on the footing of new entrants in the department?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—" (a) A report has been called for.

" (b) Thirty-four directly recruited sub-inspectors of Excise in the Province have been selected for appointment as sub-inspectors of Police. The Government have amended the Madras Registration Subordinate Service to the effect that the age-rule should not apply to discharged sub-inspectors

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of Excise (who had been recruited direct) who may apply for selection as reserve sub-registrars. They have also decided to amend the Madras Ministerial Service Rules so as to make such discharged sub-inspectors of Excise eligible to apply for selection as Probationary Revenue Inspectors. Certain other proposals for the absorption in other departments of discharged officers and men of the Excise department are under the consideration of the Government.

“(c) No medical charges are levied but a certificate of physical fitness has to be produced if required by the Commission. An admission fee is payable in all cases where selection is made after due advertisement.

“(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) above. The question of relaxing the age-rule in regard to other appointments is engaging the attention of the Government.”

Famine measures taken by Government in 1937-38 in Ceded districts.

* 120 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the different kinds of works undertaken during the famine period are in 1937-38 in each of the Ceded districts; and

(b) what the total amount spent is for famine measures by the Government on—

(i) the establishment charges; and

(ii) on the works undertaken?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“(a) Road works and repairs to irrigation works were undertaken in the Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

“In the Bellary and Anantapur districts weavers were also relieved at their own crafts.

“(b) Exact details regarding the expenditure incurred on the relief operations are not yet available with the Government. They will be published in due course along with the final report on the famine operations. Approximately the expenditure incurred up to the end of November including that relating to weaving centres was—

	RS.
Establishment charges	2,38,900
Tools, shelter, etc.	1,75,000
Wages to workers and meals and allowances to dependants on gratuitous relief, provision of fodder, etc.	18,58,700 ”

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Increase of the pay of Government medical officers.

*121 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of increasing the pay of medical men in Government service was considered by the Government previously and refused; and

(b) if so, on what grounds?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) The question does not arise.”

High percentage of insanity among people on the West Coast.

*122 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special enquiry was made after the census of 1931 or any other census into the causes which led to the very high percentage of insanity on the West Coast as per successive census figures; and

(b) if no enquiry has been made, whether there is any proposal to make special enquiry?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The answer is in the negative. It is likely that the figures shown against Malabar in the census reports include the patients from other districts also, as mental patients from Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Anjengo were also admitted in the Mental Hospital, Calicut.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is a special remark in the census report that the increase is not due to the lunatics in the Calicut Mental Hospital, and that there are more Malayali madmen in parts outside Malabar than Tamil Nad madmen in Malabar?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I am very thankful to the hon. Member for the information.” (Renewed laughter.)

High percentage of blindness among people on the West Coast.

*123 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the cause of the very large percentage of blindness on the West Coast according to successive census reports has ever been investigated; and

(b) if not whether the Government have any proposal to enquire into the question?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

Educational concessions to converts from depressed class Hindus.

* 124 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased to refer to the debates in the Legislative Council on 25th March 1929 and the answer given to my question No. 224 on 10th August 1929 as to educational concessions to depressed classes and converts to Christianity from them and to state—

(a) what development has taken place in regard to such concessions in Government, local board, municipal and aided schools;

(b) what grievances have been brought to the notice of Government in regard to educational concessions to Christian converts from the depressed classes—new converts as well as descendants of old converts; and

(c) what action Government have taken to redress the grievances, if any?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) No change has taken place in regard to the concessions covered by the answer to the interpellation asked on the 10th August 1929.

“(b) & (c) Besides the concessions referred to above, district boards and municipal councils may, at their discretion, grant full-fee concessions to schedule castes pupils reading in their secondary schools. Representations have been received regarding the extension of these optional fee concessions to converts from scheduled castes. The Government have ordered that where such concessions were actually enjoyed, but were recently withdrawn, they should be restored to the pupils concerned.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know whether this rule of concession to the Christian converts from the depressed classes applies to the old and new converts alike—I mean to the descendants of the old converts?”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The answer is exactly what is stated in the answer; I cannot further amplify it.”

Government control over foreign lotteries and sweepstakes.

* 125 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answers given on 15th August 1938 to my questions Nos. 4 and 5, will the Hon. the Minister for Courts and Prisons be pleased to

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state whether Government have since come to a final decision on the question of controlling the distribution of tickets in foreign lotteries and sweepstakes?

THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN (Minister for Public Information) on behalf of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon:—

“The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.”

Administration of the Ramnad Estate by the Court of Wards.

* 126 Q.—SRI A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Ramnad Estate was taken charge of by the Court of Wards and the reasons for assumption of the management by the Court of Wards;

(b) what the total amount of debts payable is by the estate and how much of this was incurred by the present Raja;

(c) how long do the Government propose to continue the management of the Court of Wards and when does the Court of Wards propose to hand over the estate to the Raja;

(d) what the amounts of allowances paid are to the Raja of Ramnad and his dependants by the Court of Wards;

(e) who such dependants are and what their relationship is to the Raja;

(f) whether the Court of Wards hopes to discharge the debts within two years from the date of taking charge and if not whether the Government propose to take the estate out of the Court of Wards' management;

(g) whether any creditors of the Raja complained that their ordinary remedies to proceed against the estate are now made impossible;

(h) whether there are any junior members of the Raja's family who are entitled to maintenance;

(i) whether any of the junior members was denied his or her allowance by the Court of Wards;

(j) whether any decrees of the court have been obtained by any junior members and if so, whether such decrees for maintenance are being satisfied by the Court of Wards and if not, whether the Government will be pleased to state the reasons for withholding such maintenance;

(k) whether there is any proposal pending before the Court of Wards for leasing the whole estate; if not, what the measures are which the Court of Wards proposes to take for discharging the whole of the debts;

(l) how much has been spent by the Court of Wards since its assumption of management of tank maramat of the Ramnad Estate; and

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(m) whether the Court of Wards proposes to invest further amounts in tank maramat and whether there is any proposal before the Court of Wards for any comprehensive scheme for tank maramat for the whole of the zamindari and if not, whether the Government propose to ascertain one and carry out the same?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“(a) The Government were, on an application by the Raja under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act, 1902, satisfied that it was in the public interests that the estate should be placed under the management of the Court of Wards and passed orders accordingly. The Court of Wards assumed the management of the estate on 31st July 1935.

“(b) The debts due by the estate on 1st July 1937 amounted to about Rs. 30 lakhs. The Government have no information regarding the latter part of the question.

“(c) It is not possible to say at present.

“(d) The normal budget of the estate provides for the payment of an annual allowance of Rs. 52,000 to the Raja and of Rs. 64,000 to his dependents.

“(e) & (h) The Government do not maintain a list of the Raja's dependents.

“(f) It is already over two years since the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards. The estate is not yet free from debt but there is no intention at present to remove the estate from the management of the Court of Wards.

“(g) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

“(i) & (j) Sri Rajaram Pandiyan, the paternal uncle of the Raja, had obtained a compromise decree against the late Raja for the payment of a maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The Court reduced this to Rs. 450 per mensem pending further examination and subsequently paid all arrears of allowance at Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The Government know of no other decrees.

“(k) The Government are not aware of any such proposal. The steps to be taken to discharge the debts are under the consideration of the Court of Wards.

“(l) Rupees 2,94,904 up to 30th June 1937.

“(m) The Court of Wards has a programme of improvements to irrigation works in the estate.”

SRI A. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR :—“May I know whether the Government have got any scheme for liquidating the large amount of debt in the near future, and if not, whether the Government will hand over the estate to the Raja?”

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THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"There has been a scheme to liquidate the debt, and if the debt cannot be liquidated, Government would not care to keep it for any long period."

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether any representation has been received from the Raja to hand over the estate to him?"

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"No."

Water-supply scheme of the Cuddalore Municipal Council.

* 127 Q.—SRI R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government directed the Municipal Council, Cuddalore, to keep in readiness Rs. 50,000 from the water fund account to commence the work in the current year and the Council accordingly withdrew the amount from the fixed deposit account in banks, foregoing interest;

(b) whether it is a fact that Department of Public Works which is in charge of the scheme was about to commence the work in December 1938 and even chalked out a programme of expenditure;

(c) whether it is a fact that the commencement of the water-supply scheme has been postponed definitely;

(d) what the reasons are for the telephonic cancellation of putting the scheme into execution by Government;

(e) when the work is likely to be commenced; and

(f) whether any allotment has been proposed to be made in the budget for 1939-40 towards the loan and grant for this scheme?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) In July last, the Commissioner of the Cuddalore Municipality was asked to report whether it will be possible for the council to find any portion of its share of the cost of the scheme from its own funds in the current year. He reported that a sum of Rs. 50,000 can be made available for expenditure on the work. In order to find this sum two fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 19,000 were withdrawn by the council when they matured for payment and kept it in the current account anticipating that sanction will be accorded for the execution of the scheme in the current year. The Government did not instruct the council to withdraw the fixed deposits.

" (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (d) The Government considered the question of sanctioning the execution of the scheme in the current year, but finally decided that it should be put forward as a Part II Scheme for 1939-40 as it was a new scheme involving the payment

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of a Government grant nearly 3.16 lakhs. Instructions were therefore issued to the Chief Engineer that the execution of the work should not be started in the current year.

“(e) It is likely to be taken up for execution during 1939-40.

“(f) It is proposed to provide a grant of Rs. 50,000 for the work in the Budget Estimate for 1939-40. No provision need be made for a loan as the council can meet its share of the anticipated expenditure on the work in 1939-40 from its own funds.”

Minor Ports Fund and improvements to minor ports.

* 128 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the balances standing to the credit of the Minor Ports Fund in each of the ten years ending with 1937-38;

(b) what minor ports have applied for spending of funds in each of the three years ending with 1937-38 and during the year 1938-39 the amount applied for and granted or refused, together with the nature of the works in respect of which the amount was applied for during the said period;

(c) whether any applications or representations are now pending before the Government asking for improvements to minor ports; if so, from which minor ports and the nature of such applications or representations;

(d) what the minor ports are which left surpluses for being credited to the Minor Ports Fund during each of the ten years ending with 1937-38, the amount of such surpluses of each such port during each of the said years; and

(e) what, if any, the minor ports are which incurred deficits during each of the ten years ending with 1937-38, the amount of such deficits of each such port during each of the ten years ending with 1937-38?

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“(a), (b) & (c) The information is given in statements * I, II and III placed on the table.

“(d) & (e) As only one account under the name of Minor Ports Fund is maintained it is not possible to find out which ports contributed surpluses and which incurred deficits.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Is it a fact that this Minor Ports Fund includes the balances of income derived from shipping and landing?”

THE HON. MR. YAKUB HASAN:—“No; there is a separate fund for each port for shipping and landing.”

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Status of teachers in aided schools.

* 129 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Legal Departments be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the grievances sought to be remedied in the status and conditions of teachers in aided schools and to state—

(b) in what respect and to what extent they were remedied in the recent orders amending the Educational Rules;

(c) what defects in the said amendments are brought to the notice of Government by the associations and institutions concerned; and

(d) what action the Government have decided to take or contemplate taking on the representations made in the interests of teachers and managers of aided institutions?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the amendments to the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act recently issued. A perusal of the new rules will show in what respects they are intended to bring about an improvement in the conditions of service of teachers in aided elementary schools.

“(c) The rules referred to were published by Government and every opportunity was given for criticisms, objections and suggestions to be submitted to Government. Such criticisms and suggestions as were received were carefully considered by Government before the rules were confirmed.

“(d) As indicated in the answer to clause (c), representations from teachers and managers have already been considered by Government. After the rules have been in force for some time the Government will be in a better position to state whether any further alterations are necessary.”

Security furnished by the Executive Officer, Sri Karpaganathar temple, Tanjore district, and its income for fasli ending with June 1938.

* 130 Q.—SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: With reference to answer given to starred question No. 37 put at the meeting held on 19th August 1938, will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why the amount of security has been fixed as Rs. 500 when the security obtained from the previous treasurer was Rs. 1,000; and

(b) whether the information called for with regard to the actual income of the temple for the fasli year ending with June 1938, has been received and if so, what it is?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The amount of security is fixed by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board with reference to the status and other qualifications of the individual concerned. In this case the executive officer of the temple was a member of the bar before his appointment in the temple.

“(b) The income was Rs. 7,186-5-11.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what are the other qualifications of the individual concerned that were taken into account in fixing the amount of security?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“Apparently from what the board has done, it looks it is only the question of respectability of the man concerned—his general status in society. In this case, the executive officer has been a member of the bar and it has been taken for granted that he is a very respectable man.”

SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government have considered the question whether the income of the temple warrants the retention of an executive officer on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“That is a matter entirely left to the discretion of the board.”

Scheme for enlisting medical practitioners for rural medical relief.

* 131 Q.—**MR. J. A. SALDANHA:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(a) to place before the House the new Government scheme for enlisting qualified medical practitioners for rural medical relief with a summary of objections raised to it and to state;

(b) whether the Government propose to obtain the sense of both the Houses of the Legislature before passing final orders thereon;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, what orders have Government passed?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) The hon. Member is apparently referring to Memorandum No. 34730-1 D-2, P.H., dated 30th September 1938, issued by Government (copy placed on the table of the Madras Legislative Council). No scheme has yet been evolved by Government in the matter. Replies of most of the presidents of district boards are still due.

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“(b) & (c) Government do not consider it necessary to place the matter before the Houses of the Legislature.

“(d) The question does not arise.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ May I know what time will it take to pass final orders? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“ It is not a question of passing orders at all. It is a question of calling for information, and when once Government are in full possession of the information, Government may decide afterwards to do what all that may be necessary in the matter. It does not necessarily mean that all enquiries should always be followed by a Government Order.”

Failure of monsoon in South Arcot and proposal, if any, to grant suitable land revenue remission.

* 132 Q.—SRI R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: “ Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a major portion of the district of South Arcot has been much affected by the failure of the seasonal monsoon and distress prevails in consequence thereof;

(b) whether any detailed report has been called for from the Collector of South Arcot touching the distress;

(c) whether any instruction has been issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue for the inspection of the fields on a larger scale in villages affected by the distress with a view to grant remissions in a suitable manner;

(d) whether instructions have been or intended to be given not to insist on applications by pattadars to grant remissions; and

(e) whether, in view of the failure of the monsoon, there is any proposal to postpone payment of kist by a few months?

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—“ (a) The Government understand that seasonal conditions in the district are not satisfactory and that want of rain is keenly felt throughout the district.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(c) & (d) No such instructions have been issued by the Government. Board's Standing Order No. 14-1 provides for field inspection as soon as the unfavourable character of the season has declared itself.

“(e) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Postponement of kist within the fasli does not require the sanction of Government.”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Tobacco cultivation and its trade in the presidency.

26 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) what varieties of tobacco are grown in the Madras Presidency;

(b) what the area under tobacco cultivation was in each of the villages in the Madras Presidency during the year 1937–38, giving the village name, the area in each such village, and the variety of tobacco grown in each such village;

(c) the several villages in the Madras Presidency which raise Virginia tobacco, and the area in each such village raising the said tobacco during each of the years 1931 to 1937;

(d) the company or companies in the Madras Presidency which buy such tobacco from the ryots;

(e) the prices of the Virginia tobacco from 1930 to 1937; and

(f) the barns erected in each village in the presidency for curing Virginia tobacco, the cost of each such barn, its capacity, its owner, the labour it employs, the period of its working, and the costs of working?

A.—(a) The available information is furnished below:—

The varieties of tobacco grown in the Presidency are broadly of two types, namely (1) Country or desi types and (2) Virginia.

Of the country types, there are many different varieties as lankas tobacco of the Kistna and Godavari districts, chewing and cheroot tobacco of the Central and Southern districts called by various names as Usikkappal, Vattakkappal, Vazhaikkappal, Yerumaikkappal, etc.

(b) & (c) The information regarding the area under the different varieties of tobacco grown in each district is available only for the year 1937–38 and is furnished in the statement attached ^a. Total area under cultivation in each district for the years 1931–37 will be found in Appendix IX of the Season and Crop Report of the Madras Presidency supplied to the Secretariat Library. Particulars regarding the area under tobacco by varieties in each of the villages in the Madras Province is not available with the Government.

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(d) The following are the companies which purchase Virginia tobacco in the Guntur and other districts:—

- (1) Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala, branches in the Guntur district.
- (2) National Tobacco Company, Limited, Guntur.
- (3) Majeti Sri Sailam Panakalu and Company, Limited, Guntur.
- (4) T. N. Nagaratnam and Company, Limited, Guntur.
- (5) Zenith Tobacco Company, Limited, Guntur.
- (6) Vippurti Narasimham and Company, Limited, Guntur.
- (7) Burga Visvanathan and Company, Limited, Guntur.

Besides, there are about hundred small merchants buying virginia tobacco at Guntur.

(e) The ruling prices for the virginia tobacco paid by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, the largest buyers of this tobacco were as follows:—

Prices in annas per pound.

			1931 to 1935.	1936 and 1937.	1938.
I Grade	..	..	9	9½	10
II	..	..	7	7½	8
III	..	..	5	5½	6
IV	..	..	3	3½	4
V	..	..	1	1½	2

For ungraded tobacco bought by other merchants, prices are very variable according to quality and rose from Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 till 1935, Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 during 1938 per candy of 500 lb. of first arrivals of best flue cured tobacco.

(f) There are about 5,000 barns situated mainly in the Guntur district and in parts of Kistna and Godavari districts. Many ryots as well as some curers and merchants own barns. No records of ownership are available. Barns are of two sizes, single and double, and the cost of raising a barn ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, sometimes Rs. 750 according to size and nature of the construction. A barn cures annually the output of about 20 to 30 acres or 30 to 45 candies of 500 lb. each of tobacco. Barns work in the months January to April and employ, besides a curer and fireman, a few coolies for tying, carrying and charging the tobacco. The curing charges range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre of produce.

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Endowments of temples in various taluks and their administration.

27 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the temples in each village in each revenue taluk in the Presidency which are assessed to contribution under section 69 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act;

(b) the amount to which each temple is assessed and the income of each temple on which it is assessed;

(c) the endowments of each such temple giving particulars as to lands whether dry or wet and the area under each head, as to buildings fetching rent or otherwise, investment, etc.;

(d) the trustee or trustees of each such temple and whether they are paid trustees or honorary trustees and the number of archakas employed in each temple and their remuneration;

(e) the temples for which executive officers have been appointed, the names of the officers now holding office, and their pay; and

(f) the temples still administered by the civil courts acting under court schemes?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information asked for and it cannot be collected without considerable labour.

(e) & (f) Two lists ^a are placed on the table of the House.

Improvements to certain ports in South Kanara.

28 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any plans and estimates have been framed by expert engineers for the improvement of the ports of Mangalore and Malpe for the entry of large steamers into them throughout the year;

(b) if so, when they were framed, and what the approximate cost of the projects were for each of the ports;

(c) whether Government have received representations from any persons or bodies in South Kanara for the improvements of either of these ports and what action has been taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government have decided to carry out any measures to improve these ports and, if so, in what way and at what cost?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) Improvements carried out to the ports of Mangalore and Malpe during the last 10 years are given in the statement ^b annexed. In 1935–36 the

^a Printed as Appendix X on pages 294–300 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XI on page 301 infra.

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Government sanctioned a dredging scheme for the port of Mangalore at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs and made a free grant of Rs. 1.68 lakhs to the Landing and Shipping Fund towards the cost of the scheme, which is being worked out. Recently, the Presidency Port Officer submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 2.9 lakhs for reconstruction and extension of north and south wharves at Mangalore and an estimate amounting to Rs. 18,500 for hand-dredging a channel to wharf No. 4, and for constructing masonry retaining walls at the port of Malpe. Proposals for the purchase of a sea-going dredger for the minor ports have also been received recently. These are under the consideration of Government.

(c) Yes; the representations are under consideration.

Proposal, if any, for establishing an aquarium on modern lines.

29 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the Marine Aquarium at Madras was built and at what cost;

(b) whether the Government have in contemplation a scheme for establishing an aquarium according to modern requirements for educational purposes and for development of fisheries as well as for exhibition of fishes of various species to the public in general; and

(c) if so, whether plans and estimates have been prepared and at what cost and when provision will be made for carrying them out?

A.—(a) The Aquarium was built in 1909 under an estimate sanctioned for Rs. 11,530.

(b) A proposal to this effect is under consideration.

(c) Rough plans and approximate estimate have been prepared. The cost involved is Rs. 65,000. Provision will be made after a decision has been reached as to whether a fresh building is really necessary or whether the existing one may be continued with some repairs and improvements.

Construction of a new building for the Madras Legislature.

30 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have decided to erect a new building for the Legislative Assembly; and

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(b) if not, what accommodation is going to be provided for the Assembly as well as the Legislative Council, and the Secretariat of the Legislature, at what cost and when?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The approximate cost of a new Parliament House including cost of site would have been about Rs. 20 lakhs. Instead of this it has been decided that certain alterations, extensions and improvements to the existing Secretariat and Council Chamber buildings in the Fort St. George shall be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 2.03 lakhs which will provide adequate accommodation to enable the two Houses of the Legislature to sit, ordinarily at different times but jointly when the necessity arises and accommodation for the office of the Legislature. The alterations and improvements to the Council Chamber will be taken up after this Session of the Council and completed within about six months. The work of extensions to the Secretariat buildings in which the offices of the Legislature will be accommodated has already been taken up and is expected to be completed by August next.

Recognition of medical degrees of the Andhra University.

31 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the recommendations of the Indian Medical Council are for the due recognition of medical graduates of the Andhra University on the basis of necessary experience in a properly equipped, up-to-date medical hospital; and

(b) what measures have been adopted and are going to be adopted for the purpose in order to meet the conditions laid down by the Indian Medical Council?

A.—(a) The Inspectors of the Medical Council of India who inspected the Medical College, Vizagapatam, in 1937 were unable to say that the college was sufficient for the training of students up to the M.B.B.S. degree particularly because of—

- (1) the inadequate accommodation and arrangement for the treatment and teaching in the out-patient department,
- (2) the antiquated provision made for midwifery and gynæcology, and
- (3) the inadequate space provided for the much improved museums of Anatomy and Physiology.

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(b) The Government have taken measures to remedy the defects pointed out by the Inspectors of the Medical Council of India.

- (1) They have sanctioned the construction of a new out-patient department for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, including a venereal department and a septic ward at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.15 lakhs and the work is in progress.
- (2) They have pointed out to the Medical Council of India that there is at present no difficulty in giving the students of the Vizagapatam Medical College, the required training in obstetrics and gynaecology as, in addition to the training given to them at Vizagapatam, they are brought to Madras for training in the Government Hospital for Women and Children. The Medical Council of India have been informed that there is no immediate necessity to construct a new maternity block at Vizagapatam as the existing accommodation in the hospital is sufficient to admit the number of maternity cases seeking admission in that hospital.
- (3) As regards the inadequacy of space for the museums there appears to have been some misconception on the part of the Inspectors of the Medical Council of India. The Principal, Medical College, Vizagapatam, has informed the Medical Council of India that the reference by the Inspectors to the Physiology museum was probably a mistake for the Pathology museum and that a comparison of the past and present position of the museums in Anatomy and Pathology showed a considerable improvement. The previous Inspectors had already admitted that the museum of the Pathology department was excellent and that of the Anatomy department was good.
- (4) This Government have also informed the Medical Council of India that arrangements have been made for the students of the Vizagapatam Medical College to get the necessary training in Radiology in the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras, when these students come to Madras to undergo the training in obstetrics and Gynaecology and that it is their intention to construct a more up to date operation theatre for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as soon as funds become available.

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- (5) The Government have from time to time sanctioned additional staff for the college in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspectors.

Appointments of Commissioners of municipalities, their qualifications, etc.

32 Q.—SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the names of municipalities for which Commissioners have been appointed;

(b) the names of municipalities for which Commissioners have not been appointed so far; and

(c) whether the Government will lay on the table a statement showing—

(1) the names of officers now working as Commissioners and their qualifications;

(2) their caste and nationality;

(3) their previous appointments, and length of service thereon;

(4) their pay in such previous appointments, and their present payment and allowances; and

(5) the travelling allowance and pay paid to them from the inception of the scheme up to 1st October 1938?

A.—(a) & (b) All the municipalities in the Presidency have been notified under section 12 (c) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for appointment of Commissioners.

(c) A statement^a showing the names of Commissioners, their caste, the appointments previously held by them and their present pay and allowance is laid on the table. Information in regard to the other particulars is not available.

Supply of manure leaves from reserve forests.

33 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development be pleased to refer to the debates in the Legislative Council, Madras, on the 5th February 1925 (Volume XXII, pages 317 to 331) in connexion with the resolution moved for supply of manure leaves from reserve forests

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in this Presidency on payment of a seigniorage of 6 annas per cart-load without prejudice to any privileges now obtaining in any part of the Presidency and to state—

(a) to what extent and in which districts the resolution passed was enforced and is now in force;

(b) which districts were exempted from the operation of the general rule as to exaction of the seigniorage mentioned and in which districts is the exemption still in force and to what extent;

(c) on what grounds was the privilege specially based and since what time; and

(d) if the privilege has been withdrawn from the exempted districts, from which of them and for what reasons?

A.—(a) The resolution was not accepted by Government and the suggested rate of seigniorage was not therefore enforced.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Reduction of rates of commission allowed to stamp vendors.

34 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement of the various rates of discount or commission allowed to stamp vendors for sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps including copy stamp papers during the ten years ending the 31st March 1938, and to state—

(b) on what grounds the rates have been reduced; and

(c) whether Government have received representations complaining of the hardship caused to stamp vendors by the reduction?

A.—(a) A statement ^a is appended.

(b) The rates of discount were reduced in order to reduce the disproportionately high expenditure incurred by this Government on the collection of stamp revenue as compared with that in other provinces.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative. With reference to a representation from the stamp vendors of Negapatam town the Government have ordered that the stamp vendors in that town should be allowed discount at the higher rates prescribed for places in the mufassal within 3 miles of which stamps are sold by the Government.

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Investment, if any on irrigation, industrial and other projects in certain districts.

35 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the Hon. the Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the revenue and expenditure in the following districts and taluks for the financial years 1931 to 1938:—

Districts.	Taluks.
1 South Kanara.	1 Madakasira (Anantapur district).
2 Bellary.	2 Hosur (Salem district).
3 Nilgiris.	3 Kollegal (Coimbatore district).

(b) whether the Provincial Government have invested any amount of money (1) on irrigation, (2) on industrial projects, (3) on any other projects—by way of capital expenditure in any of the districts and taluks mentioned above;

(c) if so, how much and what were the main items of such expenditure; and

(d) what the annual income was on such investments from 1931 to 1937?

A.—(a) The figures of revenue and expenditure for the three districts of South Kanara, Bellary and the Nilgiris for the years 1931–32 to 1937–38 as in District Treasury Accounts are given in the annexed Statement^a No. 1. The figures of revenue and expenditure for the taluks are not separately available in the office of the Accountant-General.

Statement No. 1 does not include—

(1) the revenue and expenditure in the Public Works and Forest departmental accounts as figures are not available for these departments by districts;

(2) revenue or expenditure relating to the districts, booked outside the districts, for example, that relating to the Governor, Legislature, Secretariat, Heads of Departments, High Court, Debit charges, Stationery and Printing, Expenditure in England, Pension liability of headquarters establishments and the like.

(b) to (d) The information available is given in the Statement^a No. II.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ I have to announce to the House that the following message, dated the 13th December 1938, has been received by me from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly:—” 11-45 a.m.

‘ In accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Mappilla Marumakkattayam Bill (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1937) as passed by the Assembly on the 7th December 1938, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.’ ”

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A.—BILL.

III.—A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1925 (L.C. BILL No. 2 OF 1938)

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move—
‘ That the Bill * to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1938), be referred to a Select Committee (names of the Members of the Committee to be given later).’ ”

“ This Bill seeks to place the Indian Christians on the same level as the Muslims and, to a large extent, the Hindus—all Hindus except those residing in the Presidency town, Madras City. I only plead for the removal of the injustice under which we, Indian Christians, have been labouring. What I say is that we should be placed on the same level as the other communities. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which is appended will explain briefly the grounds on which this appeal is made to the Council. For a better understanding of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I shall read section 213 of the Indian Succession Act:

‘ No right as executor or legatee can be established in any court of justice, unless a court of competent jurisdiction in British India has granted probate of the will under which the right is claimed, or has granted letters of administration with the will or with a copy of an authenticated copy of the will annexed.

(2) This section shall not apply in the case of wills made by Muhammadans and shall only apply in the case of wills made by any Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina where such wills are of the classes specified in clauses (a) and (b) of section 57.’

The other relevant section which I shall read is section 370. It says:

‘ A succession certificate (hereinafter in this part referred to as a certificate) shall not be granted under this part with respect to any debt or security to which a right is required by section 212 or section 213 to be established by letters of administration or probate:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent the grant of a certificate to any person claiming to be entitled to the effects of a deceased Indian Christian, or to any part thereof, with respect to any debt or security, by reason that a right thereto can be established by letters of administration under this Act.’

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“ The position, Sir, is this: so far as intestate succession is concerned, we are placed on the same level as any other Indian community; but if there is a will, probate has got to be obtained, if the matter is to be fought out in the courts of law or if the money is due from insurance companies or from a bank. I shall illustrate this briefly. Now if an Indian Christian leaves an estate worth Rs. 10,000, a thousand rupees of which is to be recovered from somebody else, in that case, if one goes to court, one has to apply for probate and has to pay court-fee on the whole estate and not merely on the due of 1,000 rupees. But in the case of a Mussalman or a Hindu making a will outside the Presidency town of Madras, no probate need be applied for. One can apply for a succession certificate under section 370 and pay court-fee only on the amount outstanding—Rs. 1,000. So, while in the case of an Indian Christian, court-fee which comes to 3 per cent has to be paid on the whole amount of Rs. 10,000, in the case of a Hindu or Muhammadan, one pays only on one thousand rupees.

“ This inequality of treatment must be set right at once; I am sure, seeing the anxiety shown to do justice to the minority communities including the Indian Christians, this appeal will not fall on deaf ears. I wish that my request may be considered with the sympathy of the whole House.”

Mr. S. J. Gonsalves seconded the motion.

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“ Mr. President, I want to submit to the House as a matter of law that it is not competent for this Legislature to legislate on this subject. As is seen from paragraph 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the effect of this Bill, the real object of it, is to do away with the duties payable on probates to be obtained by Indian Christians. I submit that though under the concurrent list, the third list of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act, we are competent to legislate under item 7 on ‘wills, intestacy and succession, save as regards agricultural land,’ the last item in the concurrent list says: ‘fees in respect of any of the matters in this part of the list but not including fees taken in any court.’ I submit, Sir, the real object of this Bill is not merely to get a declaration to see that probates taken out by Indian Christians are removed from the operation of a certain provision of the Indian Succession Act, but to see that they escape the duties leviable by the courts. These probate duties are taken by the courts when they grant probate and hence it comes under this exclusion in this last item of the concurrent list. Therefore I submit that this House is not competent to legislate on this measure. That is the objection that I take to the introduction of the measure.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—“ If the objection, Sir, is that any Bill interferes with the existing law or seeks to modify Indian law, the only thing that has to be done is

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that after the Legislature has passed it, if it is a concurrent or a Provincial subject, it will be reserved for the assent of the Governor-General. It does not debar the Legislature from seizing hold of the subject-matter."

* THE HON. SRI S. RAMANATHAN :—" I am grateful to the mover, Mr. Saldanha, for having pointed out this anomaly. It may be admitted at the outset that there are a lot of anomalies in regard to probates. And really section 57 of the Indian Succession Act makes a distinction not only between persons belonging to various religions but also makes territorial distinctions as to citizens of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. I may assure the House that the Government are aware of these anomalies and are taking steps to remove them. It is not an easy matter for us to bring about uniformity in this law, because if probate is to be taken for Hindus also, it affects the joint family property and so it requires a lot of careful consideration to work out the details in regard to other laws as well. I can only give the assurance that this matter is being looked into and the necessary alterations will be brought about in the law at the instance of the Government as early as possible. I think that with this assurance, the hon. Mover will withdraw the Bill."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, in view of the sympathetic speech of the Hon. Minister, and in view of the assurance given that as soon as possible—I hope it will be sooner than later—legislation will be brought up to place all communities without distinction of territory or religion on the same level, and in the hope that this assurance will be carried out soon, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Bill. This matter has been before the Government for a long time. The Sir Charles Todhunter Committee had it before them—I myself was a witness before them. The difficulty was pointed out as to the joint families; but apart from joint families there are properties of Hindus and Muhammadans which can easily be brought under the operation of the Court-fees Act as well as of the Indian Succession Act. I hope that Government, at least as regards these persons and not as to joint families, will introduce legislation as soon as possible. I know there are difficulties because it is a taxation measure and nobody will relish it. I hope at the same time that my Muslim and Hindu friends will see the justice of what I say. Because the Hon. Premier wants as much money as possible, he may be impressed with what I say. (Laughter.) I hope the Congress party and all other communities and parties will join together in having one uniform rate for all communities with regard to death duties. If, for some reason that is not possible, I hope the Government will bring as early as possible a Bill to relieve the Indian Christians of the unequal and inequitable treatment. With these words, Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill."

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noon.

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"Sir, an impression may be created about the existence of an unequal and inequitable treatment, if we allow the last words of the previous speaker to be passed over without any comment. We have such varying personal laws that they should not be interpreted to mean and make out that the distinction is there with the intention of making a distinction between one community and another. As long as there are different personal laws, we have to provide rules for those different personal laws. For instance, even in the matter of the power to make wills, it took a long time for the Hindu community to get that right recognized. It was doubted whether there was any testamentary right at all. Then, take the case of the incidence of property. They are different in different classes. As was explained by the hon. Mover, the laws with regard to the testamentary alienation have differed whether it is survivorship or incidence of divided family. So if the testamentary system provided for the Hindus is different from that provided for the Indian Christians, which, by the way, is mostly based on that adopted by Europeans, it is not due to any attempt to make a discrimination between one community and another. This is not a ground for grievances being made out as discrimination of treatment. So I would urge on the Mover to unqualifiedly withdraw his motion without any sting in it."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I would like to withdraw the words I used if such expression had caused any bitterness in the minds of my hon. Friends, and I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

B.—RESOLUTION.

IV.—REDUCTION OF EXISTING LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to move—

'that this Council recommends to the Government that the existing land revenue assessment be reduced by 33½ per cent from fasli 1348 and also to cancel the G.O. No. 1238, Revenue, dated the 14th July 1933.'

"This resolution is a hardy annual which for the past one decade and more has been coming up for discussion in the Legislature of this Province year after year with an almost monotonous regularity. The question, however, has not acquired that staleness which one is apt to associate with a regularly recurring event. The question has as much vitality and force in it as it had when the resolution was first moved about ten years ago. In fact the necessity for affording relief to the land-owning community has with the passage of years become more and more urgent. Also, these never-failing annual resolutions have demonstrated the soundness of the biblical advice, 'Ask and it shall be given; knock and

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it shall be opened.' Our demands, when originally put forward, were attempted to be brushed aside by the then bureaucratic Government, as being of no force. But as years passed by, the justice of our claim came to be recognized and the much-maligned dyarchic Government granted a remission of two annas in the rupee, and kept it up with slight variations year after year. These concessions though coming nowhere near the relief required by the needs of the situation, were yet something to be thankful for.

"The people were eagerly looking forward to the 1st of April 1937, the date on which Provincial Autonomy was to be inaugurated in our Province. They expected that with the advent of a Government wholly responsible to the people the unbearable burden of land revenue would be substantially reduced. Your predecessors in office under the present system of Government, the Interim Ministers, gave a permanent reduction of 75 lakhs in the total land revenue of the Province. With the prominence which the land revenue question has been given in the Congress manifesto, we expected that immediately after the acceptance of office by the present Ministry, there would be an overhauling of the whole system of land revenue, with a substantial reduction in the burden which the land is to bear. You have now been in power for 18 months. There is still no sign of your having tackled this problem which is of vital consequence to the well-being of the millions of this Province. In fact you have gone back, if anything, on the state of affairs which obtained on the date of your coming into office."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR:—"May I request the hon. Member, through you, Mr. President, to address the Chair?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Yes, I was about to draw the hon. Member's attention to that."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIAR:—"Thank you, Sir. What according to the order of the Interim Ministry was to be a permanent reduction, has been converted into a reduction for the year, leaving the future wholly uncertain. So, we are this day not in a position to know whether we are going to have any relief at all in the current fasli and in the years to come.

"This question of land revenue remission has been before the public for so long and has come up, as I said before, for discussion in the Legislature so frequently that there is hardly anything new which I can say in support of this resolution. It is needless for me to repeat how the commutation rate arrived at

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in the last settlements of the various districts was based on prices prevailing in the post-War boom years; and how, therefore, that commutation rate cannot be a just basis during these years of depression. I can only state that the prices prevailing to-day are less than not merely the commutation rate but also the average prices of the standard year 1913-14. A reference to the latest issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* would show that the prices of to-day are just about four-sevenths of the prices of 1913-14. A word about the peculiar season condition of this year would not be out of place. I refer to the cyclonic disaster which has overtaken certain parts of this Province, while in the remaining parts there has been a complete failure of the north-east monsoon. The distress, consequent on these two disasters must be well within the knowledge of the Government. I need not dwell further on this aspect of this question.

“ There is another point of view from which I should like this question of land revenue to be looked at. Is this a burden merely on the land owner? Is it a case only of reducing the margin of profit in the case of the more well-to-do land-owning class—a margin which, I submit, is non-existent? I hope, I will not be getting beyond my depths when I state that it is one of the elementary principles of economic laws that money cannot be static. The burden imposed on the land-owner is ultimately bound to affect the millions whom he feeds with the produce of his lands.

“ Sir, the Tanjore mirasidar has acquired an unenviable reputation of urging extravagant claims in the matter of land revenue. People who are of this view probably forget that it is the district which almost monopolizes the grain crops of this Province. The lands of other districts, as a rule, are unsuited for what might be termed industrial crops. Rice is the staple food of the people of this Province; and well over 75 per cent of the paddy crops of the south is confined to the Tanjore district, and every pie of taxation of these lands is really a tax on the food of the people. All the world over it is an accepted canon of taxation that the tax on foodstuffs is the most objectionable, and ought not to be resorted to. The objection from the point of view of the Congress to the tax on salt is based on the ground that salt is a natural product and that it is essential for the life of man. If you extend that analogy, does it not apply with equal force to paddy and other grain produce? Rice is as much a produce of nature and is as necessary as salt for human existence. Is it any wonder, then, that the Tanjore mirasidars who feed the mouths of the millions of this Province, should feel that the tax on an essential product should be as light as possible?

“ One other reason why the Tanjore mirasidar is more agitated than others is that by reason of the reclassification of the sources

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of irrigation, he has not been having the full benefit of the periodical remissions which have been granted in the past few years. In fact almost the whole of the benefit given by the one hand has been taken away by the other.

“Further at the time of the last settlement, the Settlement Officer, Mr. Jackson, after investigation, recommended the enhancement at various rates—some at $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, some at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and some at 25 per cent according to the *taram* of the land. As this enhancement was very high, all mirasidars, irrespective of party predilections, joined and agitated, and even a no-tax campaign was started. The then Government reduced the increase only on the *tarams* of lands originally raised to a maximum of 25 per cent to $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and did not afford any relief to the other *tarams*. It is only logical that on the same principle the other *tarams* should also have had a corresponding reduction. The enhancement due to reclassification of *tarams* is estimated to be 15 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the enhancement made in the last settlement was not only not reduced on most of the lands, but also further enhancements were made according to the reclassification of *tarams*.

“It may be said that the raising of the *taram* is due to the construction of the Mettur Dam. I say, Sir, that the Government cannot with justification put forward that plea with regard to the old delta. It is the duty of the Government to incur the necessary expenditure. I am fortified in this view, Sir, by the majority report of the Estates Land Act Committee of which the Hon. the Minister for Revenue is a Member, and which has come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the zamindars to spend the necessary amount in that direction. If that is so, in the case of rent collectors and men like the zamindars, does it not follow that in the case of mirasidars, it is the duty of the Government to repair and improve the irrigation facilities, and in this case it is infinitely stronger and more imperative? Further the construction of this dam is anything but an unmixed blessing. It might be true that the old delta can expect water without depending on the vicissitudes of the season; but it has completely stopped the flow of silt and the mirasidars have been put to the necessity of spending more on manure.

“Further the Tanjore district is the most heavily taxed district in the whole world. The percentage of tax in relation to gross produce is 8.3 in United Kingdom, 4.8 in France, 3.0 in Germany, 4.9 in Austria, 7.0 in Italy, 2.8 in Belgium and Holland and 5.0 in India. In India, Madras is heavily taxed. The incidence of land revenue per cultivated acre in ryotwari area in India is Rs. 2-8-11 in Madras, Re. 1-5-7 in Bombay, Rs. 1-12-8 in the United Provinces, Rs. 1-8-6 in the Punjab, Rs. 1-12-6 in Bihar and Orissa, As. 12 in the Central Provinces

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and Rs. 1-15-8 in Assam. In the Madras Presidency the average tax per acre in the Tanjore district is 7-4, in West Godavari it is 5-7, in South Kanara it is 5-1, in East Godavari it is 5-0 and so on. Before the first settlement in 1892, the land revenue of the Tanjore district was almost 39 lakhs (vide Mr. Clarke's Report, page 59). By the first settlement it was raised to 55 lakhs (vide actual figures given in paragraph 51 of Mr. Jackson's report). After the resettlement in 1922, it is 71½ lakhs. This is only regular assessment without cesses, and you can see, the increase is about 80 per cent. Before 1922, the cess was only 6-25 per cent. After the settlement it rose up to 11-12 per cent. Including cess, the demand for Tanjore district will be about 79 lakhs, double of what it was before 1892. From this it will be seen that the cry of the mirasidars of Tanjore is a real cry due to the inability to bear the burden, not vociferous for its own sake, nor a political stunt; I may assure the Treasury Bench that it is also not with a view to embarrass the Government. In this connexion I wish to draw the attention of the House to the very helpful and sympathetic remarks made yesterday by our hon. Friend, Mr. D. M. Reid, in the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. And I take this opportunity to thank him for the valuable ideas offered and for his interest in, and sympathy for the agricultural population, and the advancement of the Province.

“Sir, in conclusion, may I appeal to the Treasury Bench not to treat this matter as a party question but accept the resolution in the spirit in which it is moved and afford the much-needed relief to the poor millions of this Province?”

12-15 p.m. * SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“Mr. President, I rise to second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Samiappa Mudaliyar, just now. It is admitted on all hands that the Indian cultivator is perpetually poor and always on the brink of starvation, agriculture in India being more a method of life than a paying industry. If you look into the history of the . . .”

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I rise to a point of order, Sir. We cannot hear the speech of the hon. Member. I have not also heard the speech of the hon. Mover of the resolution. It will be better if the hon. Member speaks loudly.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Yes, the hon. Member will raise his voice.”

* SRI RAO BAHADUR M. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“If you look into the history of the ryotwari system in this Presidency, Mr. President, you will be convinced of the fact that the

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various rulers have from time to time added to the burden of the tax-payer during their regime. For instance, in the history of India, you will find that the Hindu Rajas allowed the ryots to pay the taxes to the State in kind, that is, one-sixth of the produce was given to the State towards land assessment. The ryot never cared about the fact as to how much he had to pay to the Government. He used to distribute in the field itself: one-sixth share to the Government. He had a very happy life in those days; he had only to think about the maintenance of his family; and he had no need to worry himself about the method of payment of the Government's share. If he raised the maximum crops, he gave more to the Government and if he got less, he gave only less. He never bothered himself with regard to the amount he had to pay to the Government. After the Hindu period the Muhammadan rulers came into power. They also allowed the ryots to pay the assessment in kind and never insisted that it should be paid in cash. The option was given to the ryot to pay it in cash if it was profitable for him to do so, or in kind, otherwise. A conference of leading ryots in each taluk was called to fix the price of the produce at a particular time. After the Muhammadan rule, the British came in. They introduced a number of changes. The first change they effected was with regard to the system of payment in cash in lieu of payment in kind. They insisted that the tax should be paid in cash whether the crop was good or bad. The result of this was that the ryot had to struggle hard to find funds to pay the assessment. The prices were low, but they had to pay the amount fixed by the Government. In those days the ryot had no difficulty in giving the one-sixth share to the Government. Now, whether there is produce or no produce, he is bound under the regulations to pay cash, whether he has money or not. Again, the Government substituted a tax on occupation for a tax on cultivation. In those days matters were different. If, for instance, a ryot had 50 acres and he cultivated only 40 acres, he had to pay only on the 40 acres cultivated by him and not on the whole area under his possession. Now, as I said, matters are different. The Government say that the *dhittam* system has been abolished and that the ryots should pay for all the lands in their possession and not merely for the lands actually cultivated by them. Not merely that. Rains or no rains, the charge is made on the entire holding. How can one cultivate his land when there is no water available? It is a physical impossibility also for any ryot, however rich, to cultivate all the lands under his control. And yet he is made to pay for all the lands in his possession. That is a change which this Government introduced.

“The other change they introduced was by bringing in the Settlement department. The Government appointed a Settlement

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department and ordered its officers to go from district to district measuring the entire area. That department was further asked to classify the lands according to the soil and the produce, and then fix the price of the produce. With these facts as the basis, they were also asked to fix the assessment for each survey number in a district. Sir, they have not taken all the facts into consideration. They took the average rainfall in a given place. For instance, in Salem, suppose they took 50 inches as the average rainfall and decided that if Salem got in a whole year about that rainfall, it must be said to be satisfactory for that district. In this calculation they never took into account the fact that rains are of no use if they are not seasonal. They may have rains in a particular month when they are not wanted and they may not have rains in another month when they are most wanted for cultivation purposes. Non-seasonal rains are sometimes positively injurious to the crops, besides being not helpful. For instance, if at the time of the harvest there are rains, they will cause much damage to the crops standing in the fields. So that, even though you may have the usual average rainfall, if it is not seasonal, it is no good. Therefore you cannot take consolation from the fact that a particular district got its average rainfall. You should also take into consideration the period when the rain fell. In some districts, they get plenty of rain. But what does it do? It washes away fertile paddy fields. So, in this matter you have to see whether the rains which a district gets have been seasonal or whether they are detrimental to the crops. To put it in short, a favourable season depends not only on the quantity of rain, but chiefly on its proper distribution according to seasonal requirements.

"The Settlement department have not taken into consideration the labour of the members of the ryot's family. Supposing there is a family of ten members. All of them go to the field and work and contribute their labour towards cultivation. No doubt in times of emergency they also employ some outside labourers. The Settlement department ignored altogether the actual labour turned out by the members of the ryot's family and they never gave credit to the family for this with the result that the members of the family have been left to their fate. As a matter of fact, the landholder and his family members go and work in the fields of their own, and they consider it beneath their dignity to go and work for other people in other fields. But this wonderful department never took into account this item of work contributed by the landholder and his family members. This is another mistake committed by the Settlement department.

"And then about the commutation, my hon. Friend the Mover has spoken at considerable length. The department has not taken into consideration the actual price of paddy at a

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particular season. The price may be low at the time of the harvest and may be high at the time when the assessment is collected. They never paid any attention to this question, but fixed a uniform rate for the whole district at a particular season. This therefore works havoc on the ryots.

“The first settlement took place in the district of Salem under the supervision of Colonel Read in 1792. This gentleman then went from district to district making settlement. The effect of settlement and resettlement was an increase in the assessment. Each resettlement meant an increase of 25 per cent or 30 per cent in the assessment. Settlement parties had pre-conceived notions; even before they took up a district they had decided at what rate they should increase the tax there. They went about like machines from district to district and regularly and systematically increased the assessment, with the result that the ryots are now struggling hard against these taxes. What is happening now is that when the month of December comes, the poor ryot goes to the money-lender, borrows and pays the dues to the Government. He does not pay out of the income he gets from the land. If you take statistics, you will find that within the last 50 years lands have changed hands many times. The ryot having once borrowed finds it difficult to raise money a second time and sells his land away. The same fate overtakes the man who bought the land from him and so on. This is the miserable plight of our cultivators. All this misery is caused by the wonderful ryotwari system now prevailing. Therefore, Sir, unless the Government change the present policy, I am afraid, all the agricultural population will become insolvent.

“Sir, during the period when the Interim Ministry was functioning a committee was formed and it recommended that a remission of 75 lakhs must be granted *permanently*. But the present Government, the people's Government, said that they cannot give a permanent remission of 75 lakhs, but only a temporary remission. Even as regards this, there is one matter to which I wish to draw the attention of Government. Intimation about this remission is not now given in time. District officers may be informed sufficiently early about this. As a matter of fact in my district the decision of the Government in regard to this matter has not yet been given effect to. Some of us have already paid the first instalment of kist. Till now we have not received the orders of the Government with regard to the percentage of remission. The usual amount is collected even in the third instalment and only at the time of paying the fourth instalment, information with regard to remission is given and the amount deducted. The majority of the ryots are not aware of the intentions of the Government and somehow go on paying most of the instalments fully. My only request to the

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Government in this connexion is to give sufficient notice to the ryots about the percentage of remission they have granted, so that they may deduct it even from the first instalment. As the average ryot does not know the rules it is very easy for the karnams and others to swindle the ryots. It is not difficult for the Government to issue an order in time. If they do so it will go a long way in easing the difficulties of the ryot population in general.

"Then, Sir, I wish to enquire why the Government are making a temporary remission. Why should not they give that which they are going to give, permanently? Why should they not tell before hand the amount of remission each ryot may expect every year? If this is done the ryot will keep with him the amount due from him ready and in good time. Otherwise there is the danger of this sum being eaten away by a third party and the ryot will not get the full benefit.

"The ryotwari system of assessment is based upon executive orders. The other day my Hon. Friend the Minister for Revenue was able to tell us that he was going to place before the Legislature an Estates Land Act Amendment Bill. He has taken care to see that the condition of the ryots in zamindari areas is improved. As a matter of fact a committee was actually constituted to consider these questions and they have drawn up a scheme which will be placed before us, I think, next month.

12-30
p.m.

"I would ask my Hon. Friend, Mr. Prakasam, to tell us what he is going to do with regard to ryotwari tenants. He has not told us whether he has got any definite proposals with regard to any legislation for giving relief to the ryotwari tenants. When he has taken so much trouble to appoint a committee to go into the question of land revenue assessment in the case of zamindari areas, he is not pleased to tell us what he is going to do for lowering the rates of assessment in regard to ryotwari areas. May I not ask him, Sir, whether he was not one of those who protested against the land revenue policy that has been adopted in this Province for a long time past? Possibly, in the report made by the Estates Land Act Committee they might have made a proposal to lower the rates of assessment by more than half. If that is so, may I ask whether it is not fair that my Hon. Friend, Mr. Prakasam, should also take up the cause of the ryotwari tenants, and bring in legislation to reduce the land revenue assessment by at least 33½ per cent? It does no good if the Government come and say that they have reduced the rate for this year or for that year. I would ask him to fix the rate permanently by means of legislation, so that the Executive may not pass orders each and every year according to their whims and fancies. So I would request the Government to consider this question sympathetically; and accept this resolution that is before this House."

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* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—
“ May I request you, Mr. President, to allow me to clear some doubts about the resolution that I have moved? ”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ You can do that . . . ”

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—
“ Sir, the discussion will go on a wrong assumption if I do not clear those doubts. My resolution may be taken as consisting of two parts. The first is that ‘ this Council recommends to the Government that the existing land revenue assessment be reduced by 33½ per cent from fasli 1348 for the whole Province ’; and the second is that ‘ G.O. No. 1238, Revenue, dated the 14th July 1933, be cancelled.’ This Government Order relates to Tanjore district alone. That is to say, when the last settlement was made, the Settlement Officer made a report that the *taram* of the lands should be automatically raised as soon as the Mettur dam was constructed, and the Government have issued orders to give effect to that portion of the report. My submission to the Council is . . . ”

THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—“ Mr. President, I wish to raise a point of order which is of very great importance. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition seems to make a supplementary speech. I thought he was merely offering a personal explanation, but if it is more, I am afraid, it will be creating a very inconvenient precedent and you, Mr. President, will be in great difficulty in regulating the procedure of this House.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ That is all right. That will do.”
(Referring to Mr. Samiappa Mudaliyar.)

* DR. P. J. THOMAS:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am in great sympathy with the motive behind this resolution. There are two parts in the resolution. The first is that the rate of land revenue should be reduced by 33½ per cent and the second is that G.O. No. 1238, Revenue, dated the 14th July 1933, should be cancelled. I am only concerned with the first part of the resolution, i.e., the reduction of assessment by 33½ per cent. One must sympathise with all attempts at reducing the burdens on agriculturists, because throughout India and particularly in this Province the agriculturists are sharing larger tax-burdens than other classes of people. So, all measures calculated to give relief to this class of people would be welcome and I may assure my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition that I would support such measures. But when it comes to the mode of carrying out his intention, I fear that the proposal made by him is not suitable and may not lead to any great improvement in our

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whole system of land revenue. I shall explain why it is so. The real fault of our land revenue system is not that it is uniformly burdensome. I cannot support the hon. Members of this House and others who opine that a general reduction of the land revenue is necessary. In several districts, particularly in certain dry areas, the rate is very low. Investigations made recently by my students and myself go to show that the land revenue burden is between 15 to 30 per cent of the net income from land, while the Government demand is 50 per cent in theory. We may remember that this calculation was made after the prices fell. Although I agree that paddy areas have been comparatively more hit than certain other areas by the depression in prices, some of those areas like Tanjore have an assured crop on account of the large irrigation works carried out by the Government in the past. There may perhaps be certain classes of land and certain classes of landholders in Tanjore bearing heavy revenue burdens, but the burden on lands properly utilized is not too heavy and there is no general case for reduction of assessment. Taking the middling tarams of the land in the Tanjore district, it cannot be maintained that the present rate is more than half the net income; in most cases it is only a third of the net income. Those landholders who carry on a proper rotation of crops, e.g., paddy in one season, plantain in the following season, and betel in another season, cannot claim that their assessment is high. Again take the case of tobacco, chillies or other commercial crops. In many such cases, the assessment is a flea-bite. I know of tobacco land in South Arcot district which fetches a net income of Rs. 2,000 per annum and its sale value is Rs. 10,000 per acre. The assessment is Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. I cannot see why such crops should not bear heavier burdens. Therefore I would submit that merely to reduce the assessment by one-third or one-half is not going to make the revenue burden equitable. We need a more rational approach to this problem. A land revenue of Rs. 7 crores cannot be too high a burden for an agricultural province with more than 46 million people. The question is one of raising it equitably so that no land may be overtaxed.

“Here I may say in parenthesis that the analogy drawn between salt tax and land revenue is beside the point. Salt is a Government monopoly in India. Whatever price is fixed by them we have to pay; therefore the price of salt is affected by salt duty. But the price of paddy is not affected by the rate of assessment. The assessment per acre may be Rs. 10 or Re. 1 per acre. That does not go into the price normally. The price of agricultural produce is determined by supply and demand. So the analogy to salt revenue does not hold. The case is entirely different.

“On a previous occasion I pointed out in this House that the real defect of our system was that we were taxing the land and

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not the crop. This is the cause of the inequity. We have to change this principle. We must somehow introduce the idea of taxing the crop and thus the income of the man rather than the acreage held. Secondly the revenue burden varies from time to time. It is low in periods of high prices, but becomes heavy when prices go down or crops partially fail. There is a cyclic phenomenon working, both in regard to prices and in regard to seasons. Booms and slumps recur. Similarly weather conditions also go on repeating and there is a periodicity in crop failures. For instance, in the Ceded districts, only once in three years, generally, is the crop good. In certain other regions, crops fail once in three years by drought or excess of rain. In the irrigated tracts and the river deltas, crop failures are not too frequent. Revenue remissions are given only if crops fail so badly that the crop outturn is below 4 annas in the rupee. This is not helpful. The revenue must be made to depend on the actual economic position of the year, by some devise. The Government demand must also vary according to the price-level. The need for this was felt especially in the time of the recent depression. The time for urging such a claim is now past. What we now need is a thorough re-organization of the whole system. No good purpose will be served by making a percentage reduction of land assessment. A percentage reduction may give an undue advantage to many landholders; the really deserving ones will not get the relief and excessive inroads will be made into the Government's finances.

"I may take this opportunity to urge that the attitude of our politicians and public men towards land revenue has to be revised. When the question of relieving the agriculturist of his burdens is considered, the first thing that they think of is to call for a reduction of land revenue. But the most grievous burden is not land revenue; after all this is a payment for the upkeep of the State. Relief must come in regard to marketing of produce, raising of loans, etc. The toll of the money-lender and the middleman is heavy and less justified than the tax paid to the State. In spite of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, many ryots have to pay high rates of interest for their loans. In some cases, even conditional sales are resorted to for raising loans. The statutory rate of 6 per cent does not seem to be operative. The assistance now needed by the agriculturist is in regard to the reduction of marketing charges and money-lenders' dues, and this must be the Government's first concern. We must also try in every manner to increase the income of the ryot. I would like to see many measures being put into operation for increasing the income from agriculture. All this seems urgent. By reducing land revenue, the chances of carrying out such measures will become smaller.

"Neglecting these obviously urgent matters, people often talk of reducing the revenue; others talk of raising prices by some

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artificial means. With all deference to the Hon. Minister for Revenue, I maintain that the manipulation of currency will do little good to the agriculturist; it may perhaps give some temporary advantage to some classes; it cannot give any real help. Indeed land revenue reform is needed; I do not question that. But the reform must go much beyond concession. The interim Government decided, and the present Government have granted, a revenue remission of Rs. 75 lakhs. In my opinion, this has been a wrong move. The reform must be a comprehensive one, and must be decided on after due consideration. Perhaps an enquiry is needed, although not by a Parliamentary Commission of the kind which has just concluded its labours. On these labours, I hope to have an opportunity before long to express an opinion. I do hope that the Hon. the Revenue Minister is carrying out an enquiry, a departmental enquiry, although no clear indication of it has been given yet.

“The question before us is not merely one of readjusting land revenue burdens. It is much bigger—that of adopting a suitable budget system. If land revenue is to be reformed on the lines suggested by me, there will be variation of revenue from year to year, and therefore our present budget system must also be reformed. Already some western countries like Sweden, have abandoned the old rigid budget system. In prosperous periods, they are able to raise large revenues and they spend part of it in bad years when revenue is poor. Some funds are set apart for certain important purposes and from this they draw in lean years. I very much appreciate the principle behind our rural water-supply fund. I hope that this principle will be considerably extended by raising more revenue in periods of high prices and prosperity and adding a portion to the consolidated fund to be spent in lean years. With such budget arrangements, land revenue can be adjusted to prices and to seasons. They will enable us to raise large revenues in prosperous years and keep a part for lean years. This is the fundamental problem; there is no use of tinkering with it. While sympathising with the objects of the resolution, I therefore am unable to support it, but I do hope that the Government will give the whole question its earnest attention.”

* KHAN BAHAUDUR SIR MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB BAHAUDUR :—“Mr. President, I would be very glad if it is possible for me to give my support to this resolution. Anything that goes to relieve the burden of taxation, is a great blessing to the ryot. But the whole question is: is it possible for Government to do it at the present juncture? The reduction of land revenue assessment by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent will, I am sure, make the administrative machinery crumble to pieces. Further we ought to remember that Prohibition has been introduced in this Province. That means we have to lose a great deal of revenue,

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excise revenue. With the loss of excise revenue, if we are going to lose even the revenue from land, the question is, is it possible for the Government to carry on the administration? The Prohibition policy has been adopted by the present Government with the support of almost all the parties, with the support of practically all the Members of this House. Therefore I think we should see that nothing is done which will make Prohibition fail in any way whatever. Prohibition has been a success in Salem; it has been introduced in two other districts this year; I am sure that it is going to be a success there also. We are all very anxious that Prohibition should be introduced into more districts as early as possible, because it will bring joy and happiness to the poor people and will raise the moral standard of this Province. For the sake of this high ideal, I think we can afford to lose the excise revenue. If you say that the Government should lose the land revenue also, what will happen is, the Government might perhaps think of revising their Prohibition policy. I am sure the Hon. Prime Minister will never do so, and the country will resent any such thing. From the point of view of one who has some experience of administration, I think that this resolution is not at all practicable. On account of floods and famines, the Government will have to give generous remissions of land revenue for several areas. It will not be possible to do so, if a general reduction by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent is given as demanded by the resolution. I am sorry I am unable to give my support to this resolution as it is impracticable and irresponsible."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, so far as my district of South Kanara is concerned, I have to support this resolution strongly. The history of the revenue administration of South Kanara has been one of distress and disaster. When the British Government conquered and took possession of the district after the fall of Seringapatam on the death of Tippu Sultan, they found that the revenue assessment was very high on account of wars that had been carried on by him. The first Collector of the district went very sympathetically into the matter and fixed the assessment somewhat less than what was levied by Tippu Sultan. All measures were adopted to give relief to the people. But after all, the Government wanted to keep up the land assessment at a high level, because it was necessary for their own purposes. In the year 1831, the matter went to such a critical condition that the people *en masse* had recourse to civil disobedience. South Kanara and North Kanara resorted to civil disobedience and they refused to pay the land tax. That was in 1831. Then the Government opened their eyes; they sent a special officer to enquire into the grievances of the people; that gave some amount of relief to the people; people became contented and the assessment was kept at that level till the year 1899. Then there was survey

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and settlement of the district in the modern sense for the first time; the assessment was increased on an average to something like 60 or 68 per cent in the year 1902. In spite of protests from all classes of people, in the face of opposition from all sides, the Government found it necessary to fix the assessment at a very high figure. Then came the settlement of the district in the year 1930-1935. Members of the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people protested against the survey, which cost a great deal. The Government at that time were sympathetic, guided by the Hon. Revenue Minister, Sir Norman Marjoribanks they stopped the re-survey. Soon after that, Sir Norman Marjoribanks retired; then they commenced the operation of re-settlement with all vigour possible; the re-settlement was effected in the year 1935.

"This morning I put a question which was answered by the Hon. Minister for Revenue; he told us that the settlement was in force.

"Sir, it is one o'clock; I have to continue my speech for some time. Shall I go on now or after lunch?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member can go on now."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The reply received from the Hon. Minister for Revenue was very unsympathetic.

"At that time the Congress leaders, gentlemen and ladies were crying hoarse with pledges of reduction of land revenue; I also joined the cry. All the same, the rate was fixed high in all cases by increasing the assessment by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The increase was 60 per cent in the year 1918. All sections of the people made the vehement protests that this increase of the assessment was too much; but the Revenue Settlement Officer and the Collector at that time made the Government believe that South Kanara was a rich and wealthy district, that it was wealthier and richer than Malabar. We felt a lot of amusement at that time, when the Government and the Revenue Settlement Officer fixed the assessment for South Kanara at a higher figure than that for Malabar. Then we waited on deputation on His Excellency the Governor who came to South Kanara in 1932; representatives of the people pointed out to him that the rate for South Kanara was higher than that elsewhere. People in South Kanara are a little more civilized; they are a little more showy; that perhaps left an impression on the Government and Revenue Members that our district was a richer district. At one time, Sir, I had occasion to point out to His Excellency the Governor of the day that he should not be misled

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by the showy life of the people to believe that our district was richer.

“We expected that at least with the advent of the Congress Government the rate of assessment would be reduced. Promises and declarations were made by the Congress in their manifestos that the reduction of assessment would be given effect to—at that time as I was a Congressman myself, I also joined in making such declarations—and that the settlement of 1935 would be set aside and would not be enforced. I now find that this has not been done. I have found from a printed report—I have not brought it now and I shall show it after luncheon interval—that as a result of this enhancement the assessment has been increased by 3 to 5 lakhs. Is this the result of the new policy of the Government? I would therefore support the reduction of assessment by 33½ per cent as stated in the resolution, because it is a very reasonable one; I do not, however, think that it should be final. I support this resolution as a first and initial step in the direction of revision of the land revenue settlement. I wish also to point out that the reduction should be made in a more scientific manner; and until that is done, I am for supporting this resolution as a preliminary step in the hope that the rate of assessment in my district as well as the other districts would be reduced by 33½ per cent.”

KHAN BAHADUR T. M. MOIDOO SAHIB BAHADUR:—“Sir, in supporting the resolution most wholeheartedly, I beg to bring to the notice of this House that the condition prevailing in Malabar is quite different from that prevailing in all other districts of the Presidency. The land tenure in Malabar has been classified even by successive Collectors and other eminent gentlemen like Mr. Thorne, to be quite different from that in other districts. In Malabar it is the janmis who pay the tax to the Government, and the tenant has nothing to do with the increase or decrease in taxation. The tenant who got a lease of a paddy field, say for 1,000 measures of paddy, will have to pay the janmi according to the then prevailing price; and on the contrary the janmi will have to pay the increased revenue, whether the increase is due to improvements done by him in the case of garden lands or not. The tenant, on the other hand, has got to pay to the janmi the stipulated measures of paddy or an equal amount, whatever he may get out of the field.

“Recently, the Congress Government passed two pieces of legislation, of which one is the Debt Relief Act, which is intended to help the tenants, but did nothing to benefit the janmi. The janmi who actually pays increased taxation is suffering like anything. Now comes the re-settlement or re-survey and the janmi has to meet all the expenses. Instances are not wanting in regard to sales of property by eminent landholders, even Rajas; I may

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mention here the case of Chirakkal and some other Rajas. Why? Because they get nothing from their tenants. The tenant has got the protection of the tenancy legislation and of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. There is everything for the tenant but nothing for the janmi who pays the actual assessment to the Government. Now, Sir, conditions have become worse; and coming as I do from a family which owns a vast property in Malabar, I can say that no janmi is at present in a position to pay this enhanced assessment. Somehow or other they have to pay this assessment; otherwise their property will be attached. So, Sir, the remission as suggested in this resolution is absolutely necessary. But, I have my own doubts whether the present Government with all the commitments they have undertaken, can do anything substantial in regard to this matter. If, Sir, they cannot reduce it to the extent asked for in the resolution, I humbly request the Government to consider the cases of janmis who are affected by this increased taxation and do something for them, considering the fact that the two pieces of legislation that were referred to by me have done something for the tenants but nothing for the janmis. With these few words, I support the resolution before the House."

* THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—" Sir, at the outset I may state that the hon. Mover of the resolution did not take the advice given to him by the Hon. the Premier before he actually moved the resolution, not to move it at this juncture. However, he moved it and other hon. Members made speeches in support of the resolution, but only one hon. Member opposed it. It has been pointed out that this Government must be considerate to the ryots and that we should not oppose this resolution, though not in so many words. Sir, if I oppose this resolution, it is not because the Government are not inclined to give any relief to the ryot, it is not because the Government do not realize the condition of the ryot; but the opposition is on the ground that this is not the sort of resolution that should have been moved at this juncture when the Government have been engaged in formulating their revenue policy with a view to place it before the Legislature as early as possible. The question has been asked as to what time it would take to revise the policy and why we should not hurry it up. Sir, to say definitely any time, or our not being able to give the exact time, is not a good thing either for the Government or for the hon. Members of this House. It would be wrong to do so. The revenue policy of the Government in regard to this matter is not a simple matter or a question that would be settled by saying that the reduction should be 33½ per cent. Conditions are changing from year to year, even from month to month; and while we were expecting to formulate the policy and were about to make a statement, unforeseen things have come upon the people of the country and on the Government. Even with regard to the remission of 75 lakhs that was granted

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last year, we have not been able to settle it up immediately in view of the cyclone and floods on the one hand washing away everything that was made ready, and on the other hand rains having failed and famine conditions having prevailed. So, Sir, the hon. the Mover of the resolution ought to have known the conditions; and if the Government had not been engaged in this direction, certainly there would have been some excuse for moving this resolution. This is not the first time that the Government are making a statement before this House or before the other House; perhaps it has been repeated three or four times before as to what the Government have been doing. But, how to give relief to the ryot whose suffering has been the subject of the most anxious consideration of the Government ever since they came to office; how to give relief to the poor as well as the rich ryot who is in a position to pay, has been pointed out by Dr. Thomas. I said on a previous occasion that having regard to all the conditions, both world depression as well as the economic depression of this country, the question of the fall in prices has been causing a great deal of trouble in the matter of taxation. We have been giving our best consideration to this matter by studying not only the conditions in this Province or the other adjoining Provinces, but also by carefully going into the systems that have been recently adopted in the far-off Punjab. Work has been going on in this respect and persons who are competent to deal with the matter have been dealing with it. Government also, in reply to questions, have been giving out that, as soon as a decision is reached and proposals are formulated, they will be duly placed before the House in the form of a Bill, as we are bound to do under the new constitution. The hon. Mover of this resolution ought to have had some consideration for the Government and should not have pressed for the acceptance of this resolution.

1-15
p.m.

“I submit, Sir, it is not easy for me to give replies to each one of the points raised during the debate and the arguments advanced, because, as I said, every one of these points is being considered in the formulation of the revenue policy of the Government. How am I to give any reply with regard to those points here, without waiting for the results that we are expecting to arrive at in the near future? If I oppose this resolution, it is mainly on the ground that it is impossible to accept it at this stage. This is quite a preliminary point, and the hon. the Mover himself ought to have seen the inadvisability of pressing a resolution like this and putting the Government in a position where it can be stated that, because we oppose this resolution, the Government are opposed to the interests of the ryots. It ought to be clear by this time that one of the very first acts of this Government has been to give as much relief as possible to the suffering ryots; but at the same time particular care should be

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taken to see that this Government should not cease to function one morning for want of funds. Both these things go together and both have to be weighed and the conclusion arrived at.

“That is why I do not propose to go into any of the points referred to by the hon. Member, Dr. Thomas. He has generally, stated some points, and all those points have not been mentioned here for the first time. As he has himself pointed out, all suggestions made by him and by other hon. Members on previous occasions have been under consideration, and it has also been stated on the floor of this House that, if necessary, expert advice would be taken on them at the right moment. That is why I say this resolution must be opposed by the Government at this stage. I would request the hon. the Mover, if he pleases, to consider the position again and withdraw his resolution. With the permission of the Prime Minister and of the other Members of the Government, I may say that we have been trying to expedite this matter and come to a final decision as early as possible. It is not a simple thing; it is a very important matter. On that ground alone, I would oppose this resolution and request all of you to give us the necessary help to decide this matter as early as possible. It would not be very long, having regard to the progress that has already been made.

“It was pointed out that because of Prohibition, we will not be able to do this. Prohibition will carry on; without prejudice to Prohibition, we will give effect to any decision that we may come to in regard to this matter, so far as relief to the ryot is concerned. We have no difficulty in regard to that. Such an old problem as this cannot after all be solved in one day. I therefore request the hon. the Mover to withdraw the resolution, if he so likes.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Is the hon. Member withdrawing his resolution?”

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“I have to reply to some of the points referred to, Sir.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“All right.”

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, I shall try to be brief in replying to some of the points raised by the hon. Members. The hon. Dr. Thomas seems to think that the Tanjore mirasidars are very well off and that this resolution is intended to better the position of the bigger holdings. Both these points are not correct.

“Before I proceed to deal with them, I may say this: that in the whole Presidency, there are 3,688,118 pattas, of which only

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921 pattas are paying an assessment of Rs. 1,000 and more. There are 2,286 pattas paying over Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000; 7,832 pattas paying over Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500; 35,025 pattas paying over Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250; 847,014 pattas paying over Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100 and 153,768 pattas paying over Rs. 30 and below Rs. 50. I do not know which of the small holdings Dr. Thomas wants to benefit. Anyhow, I shall take pattas which are paying Rs. 30 and less as coming under the category of small holdings. In the whole Presidency, out of 3,688,118 pattas, there are only 284,606 pattas paying Rs. 30 and more and the rest namely, 3,403,512 pattas are paying less than Rs. 30. Therefore, this resolution, if given effect to, will relieve mostly the poor ryots and not only the big ryots, as many of the hon. Members here seem to think.

“ My hon. Friend, Sir Mahomed Usman, has made a speech on this occasion. It seems to me that he could not forget even now that he is not on the Treasury Bench. He was pleased to characterize my resolution as ‘ absolutely irresponsible.’ Sir, it is not my resolution that is absolutely irresponsible; only his characterization of my resolution is absolutely irresponsible; because he never had any occasion to meet the people at large as all his time he was connected with the Government and therefore, he could not understand or appreciate the sufferings of the poor people. He said, Sir, that because Prohibition must be made successful in this Province, this resolution should not be given effect to. What is the use of having Prohibition, Sir, if the ryots are not able to get their food? Sir Mahomed Usman’s speech on this occasion reminds me of a Tamil proverb which is to the following effect: தண்ணி கொடுக்காமல், சோறு போடாமல் உண்ண என் பிள்ளை போல் வளர்ப்பேன். It means, ‘ Without giving you any water or food, I will nourish you like my son.’ If the hon. Sir. Mahomed Usman . . . ”

* KHAN BAHADUR SIR MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB BAHADUR:—“ My hon. Friend forgets that if he does not drink, he will have plenty of money for his food.” (Laughter.)

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—“ All right, Sir, I do not want to dwell any further on that and I shall leave it at that.

“ The Hon. the Minister for Revenue appealed to me to withdraw the resolution. I have no objection to withdraw if even now he gives an indication when exactly the Government will come to a decision on this question. From the very moment this Council was constituted, we are trying to get the Government to formulate a definite policy in respect of this important matter. Time and again, questions have been asked to get a reply that ‘ the

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question is under consideration' and even to-day the Hon. the Revenue Minister was not communicative and did not take the House into confidence and tell us when they will come to a definite conclusion. If he is prepared, and if he is kind enough to tell us approximately the time within which the Government would come to a conclusion, I have no objection, Sir, to withdraw this resolution. If not, I am sorry I have to press the resolution."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member withdrawing his resolution?"

* SRI RAO BAHADUR N. R. SAMIAPPA MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir. As the Government are not prepared to agree to decide this question within a fixed time, I am not withdrawing."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Then I will put the question to the House. The question is that the following resolution be adopted by the House:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the existing land revenue assessment be reduced by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent from fasli 1348 and also to cancel G.O. No 1238, Revenue, dated the 14th July 1933.'

The resolution was put and declared lost.

Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar demanded a poll. A poll was taken and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Sri Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar. | 6 C. P. Mammoo Keyi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2 Sri Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan. | 7 Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. | 8 Sri D. Manjappa Hegde. |
| 4 Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 9 „ M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar. |
| 5 Sri Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi. | 10 „ Rao Bahadur M. Raman. |
| | 11 Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |

Noes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. | 9 Sri V. Vasantha Rao. |
| 2 Sri B. Bhima Rao. | 10 „ M. Narayana Rao. |
| 3 „ K. Madhava Menon. | 11 „ M. Narayana Menon. |
| 4 „ V. V. Jogayya Pantulu. | 12 „ L. Subburama Reddi. |
| 5 „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 13 „ K. Venkataswami Nayudu. |
| 6 „ A. Rangaswami Ayyangar. | 14 „ T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. |
| 7 „ K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 15 „ D. Sriramamurti. |
| 8 „ N. Sankara Reddi. | 16 Sri V. Ganga Raju. |

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Noes—cont.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 17 Sri L. Subba Rao. | 25 Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18 „ P. Veerabhadraswami. | 26 S. K. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19 „ K. P. Mallikharjunudu. | 27 Dr. P. J. Thomas. |
| 20 „ N. Venkatachalamaji. | 28 Mr. D. M. Reid. |
| 21 „ V. Venkatapunnayya. | 29 The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. |
| 22 „ C. Perumalswami Reddiyar. | |
| 23 „ K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. | |
| 24 „ S. K. Satagopa Mudaliyar. | |

(While the counting was going on)

SRI L. SUBBA RAO:—“ May I know whether neutrals have been recorded.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ It is too late now.”

The result of the poll is as follows:—

Ayes: 11 Noes: 29.

The resolution was lost.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 27th January 1939.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[14th December 1938]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 98 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 192 supra.]

Statement showing the rates of fees prescribed for applications for admission to examinations for the public services.

Nature of examination.	Amount of fees. RS.
A. Competitive examinations for—	
(1) Assistant Engineers in the Madras Engineering Service ..	25
(2) Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service ..	25
These two examinations are now held in abeyance.)	
(3) The Madras Ministerial Service	10
(4) The Madras Secretariat Service	10
Name of the test.	Fee prescribed. RS.
B. Special Test Examinations—	
(1) The Translation Test	10
(2) The Civil Judicial Test	10
(3) The Criminal Judicial Test	15
(4) The Revenue Test—each part	4
(5) The Code of Criminal Procedure as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test	5
(6) The Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subordinates	10
(7) The Account Test for Executive Officers	10
(8) The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—Part I	10
(9) The Account Test for Subordinate Officers—Part II	10
(10) The Jail Test	10
(11) The Agricultural Department Test	10
(12) The paper on “Laws, rules regulations and orders relating to jail management” in the Jail Test	2

Amounts collected and expenses incurred in 1936-37 and 1937-38 in connexion with examinations.

	1936-37. RS.	1937-38. RS.
Receipts—		
Amount of fees collected for examinations for admission to several public services—		
(a) Competitive examinations	44,005	32,730
(b) Special and departmental tests	28,844	39,596
	<u>72,849</u>	<u>72,326</u>
Expenditure—		
Pay of officers	1,18,829	1,13,407
Pay of establishment	24,494	23,884
Travelling allowance and other compensatory allowances	1,458	4,320
Contingent expenditure for postage, rent, etc... .. .	10,985	11,698
Remuneration paid to Examiners	21,657	19,563
Contingent expenditure connected with examinations	2,516	2,603
Advertisement charges	2,931	2,697
Total ..	<u>1,82,870</u>	<u>1,78,172</u>

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 99 asked by Sri D. Manjaya Hegde at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 193 supra.]

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the South Kanara District for the years 1936-1937 and 1937-1938 as compiled from the treasury accounts.

Revenue Heads.				Expenditure Heads.			
		1936-1937.	1937-1938.			1936-1937.	1937-1938.
		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.			LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	..	21.70	26.43	Land Revenue	..	11	94
Provincial Excise	..	10.34	10.25	Provincial Excise	..	1.23	1.30
Stamps	..	6.00	5.56	Stamps	..	10	09
Forest	..	..	..	Forest	..	..	..
Registration	..	86	90	Registration	..	86	83
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	.. *	1.97	..	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	.. *	..	61
Other Taxes and Duties	.. *	..	63	Other Taxes and Duties	.. *	..	..
Irrigation, etc. (for which Capital accounts are kept).	.. ..	..	..	Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	.. ..	..	..
Irrigation, etc. (for which no Capital accounts are kept).	.. ..	..	..	Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	.. ..	..	..
Interest	..	04	08	General Administration	..	7.32	7.05
Administration of Justice	..	43	30				

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Revenue Heads—cont.

1936-1937, 1937-1938.

	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Jails and Convict Settlements.	·01	·01
Police	·02	·03
Education	·30	·29
Medical	·05	·05
Public Health	·03	·03
Agriculture	·16	·06
Veterinary		·09
Co-operation		·64
Industries	·56	·21
Miscellaneous Departments	2·16	·14
Civil Works	·07	·02
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	·01	·05
Stationery and Printing	·08	·99
Miscellaneous	·84	
Total ..	46·66	48·13

Expenditure Heads—cont.

1936-1937, 1937-1938.

	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Administration of Justice ..	2·54	2·56
Jails and Convict Settlements.	·13	·12
Police	2·77	2·79
Scientific Departments	·00	·00
Education	9·78	9·79
Medical	1·75	1·70
Public Health	·28	·29
Agriculture	·96	·49
Veterinary		·16
Co-operation		·42
Industries	·52	·57
Miscellaneous Departments..	1·11	·53
Civil Works †	3·04	2·75
Superannuation Allowances	2·58	2·60
and Pensions.		
Commutation of pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.	·32	·16
Stationery and Printing	·05	·05
Miscellaneous	·01	·02
Total ..	35·46	35·82

* Included under Miscellaneous departments.

† Represents mostly grants-in-aid for roads.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 100 asked by Sri Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar on behalf of Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page, 195 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 2688, L.A., dated 13th July 1938.

Complaints were received from some of the members of the Kodavasal Panchayat Board that the administration was not carried on right lines. Sri V. Narasimhachariar, the Deputy Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, inspected the panchayat board on the 28th and 29th May 1938 and has brought to notice of Government the following irregularities:—

- (1) The board is torn by factions. The president has only four adherents while the opposition party is in a majority and consists of eight members and does not co-operate with the president and obstructs the smooth working of the panchayat. This has resulted often in a dead-lock in the administration of the board. The opposition allows only such business as it has a mind to allow and the consideration of several important subjects on the agenda is adjourned for no reasons whatever. Meetings were not held in February 1937 and May 1938. A no-confidence motion was also moved by a member of the opposing party and seconded by the vice-president. The president ruled out this but made no record of it in the minutes book.
- (2) In December 1937 the budget for 1938-39 was placed before the board but it chose to refer it to a sub-committee which did not meet though the president made attempts to convene meetings. Since October 1937 the opposition has been insisting upon the president to resign his office. The president feared not without reason that the budget would not be passed by the board. He therefore fixed the meeting on 12th May 1938 at a time when he was sure that certain members of the opposition would be away from the town and when he could get the budget passed, if necessary by the use of his casting vote. An allegation has been made that he had not issued notices for the meeting to all the members but it is observed that this allegation is not true. The president had sent notices of this meeting to all the members and had obtained certificates of posting. Yet the members of the opposition failed to attend the meeting complaining that they did not receive meeting notices.
- (3) The collection of revenue is deplorably bad. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 3,063 on 1st April 1937 and as much as Rs. 1,754 remained to be collected on 31st

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March 1938. The current demand for the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 4,802 and Rs. 2,277 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The total arrears thus rose up to Rs. 4,031 at the close of the year, i.e., more than a half of the total demand of Rs. 7,865. Subsequent collections up to 28th May 1938 amounted to Rs. 410 only. Three of the members belonging to the president's party were themselves in arrears. The president has not taken adequate steps to realize the arrears. The demand for house-tax is not settled promptly and bills issued. The decrees obtained against two lessees of avenues for Rs. 90 and Rs. 120, respectively have not been executed. The board has been indifferent to this and it has not also adjudicated on the outstanding tax appeals of which 33 cases are pending. The president moved the board to sanction the post of a special bill collector to expedite collection for four months on a salary of Rs. 10-15 per mensem but the board refused to sanction the creation of the post.

- (4) Electric lighting has been introduced from 1st May 1937 but some of the hamlets especially the Adi-Dravida cheris have not been provided even with ordinary lighting though the board is incurring a heavy expenditure of Rs. 2,160 on this account.
- (5) The financial position of the board is not sound. From the present sources the total revenues are not likely to exceed Rs. 4,500 but the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 5,000. There is a deficit of Rs. 500 to be made good every year and the deficit is due to the introduction of electric lighting which has involved the board in an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 1,000. In spite of an increase in the expenditure on lighting the board has not cared to improve its finances by levying additional taxes to meet the extra expenditure.
- (6) There are two mills of 20 h.p. each in residential quarters owned by the president. One is run by electricity and the other by an oil engine. A third mill is run by the ex-president with 30 h.p. engine in a suburb in residential area but it is an old one installed fourteen years ago. The provisions of section 194 of the Madras Local Boards Act were not complied with before licences were granted. Only in the case of the mill run by electric power the site has been approved by the District Health Officer. The panchayat board has not so far fixed any industrial area in spite of the repeated orders of Government.

This panchayat board was superseded by the Inspector in 1936 and it was re-constituted only on 15th March 1937. The conditions that prevailed in 1936 to justify supersession are still

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in existence in a greater degree and the Government consider that the Kodavasal Panchayat Board as at present constituted is incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. They hereby call upon the Kodavasal Panchayat Board and the East Tanjore District Board to show cause within fifteen days from the date of receipt of this notice why the said panchayat board should not be superseded under section 45-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended for a period of one year. The reply should be sent through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

L. J. MACIVER,
Secretary to Government.

II

G.O. Ms. No. 2789, L.A., dated 21st July 1938.

Complaints were received from Sri K. Ramaswami Pillai of Tiruturaipundi that the President of the Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board had not been convening meetings properly. The Deputy Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards inspected the panchayat on 26th May 1938 and his inspection report reveals that—

- (i) the collection work is very bad. Out of the total demand of Rs. 12,849 for 1937-38 only a sum of Rs. 6,289 was collected. There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,560 comprising large sums under house-tax, slaughter-house fees and lease of coconut garden.

As many as seven members including the vice-president were in arrears. One member who was formerly a lessee of the cart-stand owes Rs. 190 to the board and another who was formerly a lessee of the slaughter-house owes Rs. 145. The panchayat board has been indifferent and has not taken steps to see that collection was expedited.

- (ii) agreements were not taken from the lessees of slaughter-houses in spite of the fact that some of the previous lessees had committed default in the payment of fees.
- (iii) the panchayat board incurred law charges in respect of suits for the recovery of the revenues without getting the sanction of the Inspector; and
- (iv) the devasthanam private market gets an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum. But the panchayat board gets only Rs. 300 as licence fees. During the inspection of the board in October 1935, the then Personal Assistant to the Inspector instructed the panchayat to levy a fee of at least 10 per cent on the gross income, the maximum

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leviable under Section 174 of the Madras Local Boards Act being 15 per cent. In spite of this instruction the panchayat board has continued to levy 5 per cent only. Several of the members of the board are the devasthanam servants and would not be a party to making the devasthanam pay more, and would not vote for an enhancement of the devasthanam's contribution from its market income, lest they should be turned out of the houses owned by the devasthanam in which they live. Barely a year has elapsed since the panchayat board was reconstituted on 11th June 1937, but it has again lapsed into the old state of indifference which existed prior to its supersession in June 1936 and it is not interested in improving its finances.

The Government therefore consider that the Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board as at present constituted is incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. They hereby call upon the Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board and the East Tanjore District Board to show cause within fifteen days from the date of receipt of this order why the said panchayat board should not be superseded for one year under section 45-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended. The reply should be sent through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

L. J. MACIVER,
Secretary to Government.

III

Proceedings of the special meeting held at the office of the Panchayat Board, Kodavasal, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th July 1938.

President:

1 Sri K. S. Varadachariar, Vice-president in charge.

Members.

- 2 Sri O. R. Sambasiva Ayyar.
- 3 Sri K. R. Aravamuda Ayyangar.
- 4 Sri T. Virayya Sozhagar.
- 5 Sri A. K. Chinnayya Archuttiyar.
- 6 Janab M. Ismail Ravuttar.
- 7 Janab M. Abdul Khadar Ravuttar.
- 8 Sri P. Appadurai Udayar.
- 9 Sri S. Ponnuswami Pillai.
- 10 Sri R. Swaminatha Mudaliyar.
- 11 Sri A. Ramaswami Ayyangar.
- 12 Sri Virabhadra Samban.

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14th December 1938]

Consideration of G.O. No. 2688, L.A., dated the 13th July 1938, received from the Government of Madras asking the Kodavasal Panchayat Board to show cause why it should not be superseded for a period of one year under section 45 (A) of the Madras Local Boards Act.

[NOTE.—G.O. Ms. No. 2688, dated 13th July 1938, of the Government of Madras, Local Administration Department, is placed on the table.]

Sri O. R. Sambasiva Ayyar, one of the members present, says that, as a copy of the notice of supersession received from the Government has not been supplied to him and to others and as there has not been sufficient time to consider this subject, the consideration of the subject may be postponed to another date and that a copy of the notice may be sent to the members. Sri K. R. Aravamuda Ayyangar, one of the members present, proposes the following. Sri. A. Ramaswami Ayyangar seconds it.

Resolution No. 2.—G.O. Ms. No. 2688, dated the 13th July 1938, was read. It is stated in the aforesaid order that, as regards the financial condition of the Board, the Board's income is Rs. 4,500 while its expenditure is Rs. 5,000 and that it is therefore working at a loss. As it is thought that the Board will incur more loss if it is superseded for a period of one year in accordance with the aforesaid notice, as a new president is going to be elected in the place of the old president who has now resigned, as the majority of the members of the board believe that by their co-operation it will be possible to improve, within a period of three months, the administration of the board and its financial condition and as the majority of the members give an assurance that they will co-operate sufficiently in this behalf, the aforesaid Government Order may be kept in abeyance for a period of three months from this date. If thereafter the administration of the board and the collection of taxes do not improve, the board may be superseded in accordance with the Government Order. This Board resolves to make the aforesaid request and suggestion to the Government and the East Tanjore District Board. This resolution was moved by Sri K. R. Aravamuda Ayyangar and seconded by Sri A. Ramaswami Ayyangar. It was carried unanimously by the remaining eight members present excepting Sri O. R. Sambasiva Ayyar.

K. S. VARADACHAR,
Vice-president-in-charge.

21st July 1938.

IV

Extracts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Panchayat Board, Tiruturaipundi, dated the 3rd August 1938.

Anent the notice received from the Government of Madras regarding this Board.

The notice of supersession issued by the Government and the report of the president were read.

[14th December 1938]

Resolution No. 25.—Sri I. R. S. Murugayyan Chettiyar proposed and Sri Shanmukham Pillai seconded the motion that this board should be superseded. Sri Pandarinathan Chettiyar proposed and Sri Sarangapani Nayudu seconded the motion that the board need not be superseded inasmuch as it was working properly. As there was no other motion, the above motions were put to vote. Eight votes were recorded in favour of the motion that the board need not be superseded and three in favour of the motion that the board should be superseded. As a larger number of votes were recorded in favour of the motion that the board need not be superseded, it was resolved that the board need not be superseded.

A. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN,
President.

V

G.O. Ms. No. 3327, L.A., dated 26th August 1938.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 2688, L.A., dated 13th July 1938.

Proceedings of the Panchayat Board, Kodavasal, dated 20th August 1938.

Resolution No. 78, dated 25th July 1938, from the District Board, East Tanjore.

Order—No. 3327, L.A., dated 26th August 1938.

In their Order Ms. No. 2688, L.A., dated 13th July 1938, the Government called upon the Kodavasal Panchayat Board and the East Tanjore District Board to show cause why the Kodavasal Panchayat Board should not be superseded for the reasons specified therein.

At a meeting held on 20th July 1938 eight members of the panchayat have passed a resolution that the board will incur a loss if it is superseded for one year that as the president has now resigned, the majority of the members will work amicably under a new president and that the status of the panchayat will be improved within a period of three months and that the question of supersession may be deferred. In its Resolution No. 78, dated 25th July 1938, the District Board, East Tanjore, has requested its president to visit and enquire into the affairs of the panchayat board and place his report at its next meeting.

The panchayat board has not explained the charges framed against it. Several petitions are still being received from the villagers and the members some welcoming the supersession and others resenting it. That the board is torn by faction cannot be denied.

14th December 1938]

The Government do not consider that an inspection of the panchayat by the president is in the circumstances necessary and do not therefore propose to wait till the report of the President, District Board, is received by the East Tanjore District Board and the matter considered by that board. In the opinion of Government the panchayat is incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law and that none but a competent special officer can improve the administration. They therefore direct that the panchayat board be superseded for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of the appended notification in the *Tanjore District Gazette*.

The Senior Translator to Government is requested to have the notification translated into Tamil and to forward the translation at an early date to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the district gazette.

Under sub-section (5) of section 45-A of the Madras Local Boards Act as amended read with section 45 (3) of the said Act, Government hereby appoint Sri C. R. Soundararajan as special officer of the Kodavasal Panchayat Board, and direct that during the period of supersession he shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the panchayat board and of its president except those relating to appeals (taxes and others) which shall be exercised by the District Panchayat Officer, East Tanjore. The special officer will draw a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem from the panchayat funds.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

L. J. MACIVER,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas the Kodavasal Panchayat Board in the Nannilam taluk of the Tanjore district as at present constituted is in the opinion of the Government of Madras incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law, they hereby direct that the said Kodavasal Panchayat Board shall be superseded under sub-section (1) of section 45-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of the notification in the *Tanjore District Gazette*.

VI

G.O. Ms. No. 3479, L.A., dated 3rd September 1938.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 2789, L.A., dated 21st July 1938.

From the President, District Board, East Tanjore, dated 28th July 1938, R.C. No. 3558/38.

From the President, Panchayat Board, Tiruturaipundi, dated 5th August 1938, No. 142/38.

[14th December 1938]

Order—No. 3479, L.A., dated 3rd September 1938.

In G.O. No. 2789, L.A., dated 21st July 1938, the Government called upon the Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board, and the East Tanjore District Board to show cause why the Tiruturaipundi Panchayat Board should not be superseded for the reasons stated therein. In its resolution, dated 3rd August 1938, the panchayat board has requested that it may not be superseded. In its resolution No. IX, dated 25th July 1938, the East Tanjore District Board, suggested that in view of the assurance given by the president, panchayat board, to collect the arrears of taxes, etc., and to remedy defects as early as possible, the panchayat board need not be superseded. In view of the circumstances stated above the Government are pleased to drop the proposal to supersede the panchayat board for the present. They, however, warn the panchayat board that if early steps are not taken to remedy the defects and improve the administration they will be constrained to consider the question of supersession later.

2. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to watch the administration of the panchayat board and submit a report to Government after the expiry of six months from the date of this order.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

L. J. MACIVER,
Secretary to Government.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

14th December 1938]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 101 asked by Sri Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 196 supra.]

Statement showing the number of persons charged under section (4) (1) (a) of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, in the Salem district and the nature of the sentences passed by the Magistrate and the appellate court.

Serial number. (1)	Number of persons charged. (2)	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate. (3)	Sentence awarded by the Appellate Court, if any. (4)
INDIANS.			
<i>Salem Town Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
2	2	One sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and one to six months rigorous imprisonment.	....
3	2	Two months rigorous imprisonment each.	....
4	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
5	1	Do. ..	....
6	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	Reversed on appeal.
7	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
8	1	Do. ..	....
9	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
10	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
11	1	Do. ..	....
12	1	Rupees 100 fine .. ..	....
13	1	Rupees 15 fine .. ..	....
14	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
15	1	Do. ..	....
16	1	Do. ..	....
17	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
18	1	Do. ..	....
19	1	Do. ..	....
20	1	Do. ..	....
1938—			
21	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
22	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 30 fine.	....
23	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
24	1	Acquitted. .. ..	....
25	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
26	1	Do. ..	....
27	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
28	1	Do. ..	....
29	1	Do. ..	....
30	1	Do. ..	....
31	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
32	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
33	1	Acquitted .. ..	....
34	4	Five months rigorous imprisonment each.	Reduced to four months on appeal.
35	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
36	1	Do. ..	....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number. (1)	Number of persons charged. (2)	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate. (3)	Sentence awarded by the Appellate court, if any. (4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Salem Town Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
37	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	Confirmed.
38	1	Do. ..	Do.
39	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
40	1	Do. ..	....
41	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment and eight months rigorous imprisonment under section 332, Indian Penal Code. ....	....
42	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
43	2	One fined Rs. 50 and one acquitted ..	....
44	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
45	1	Do. ..	....
46	1	Do. ..	....
47	1	Rupees 30 fine ..	....
48	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
49	1	Do. ..	....
50	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
51	1	..* ..	....
52	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
53	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
54	1	Rs. 50 fine ..	....
55	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
56	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
57	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
58	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
59	1	Rs. 100 fine ..	....
60	1	Committed to the custody of her father after executing a bond for Rs. 50. ....	....
61	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
62	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
63	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
64	1	Committed to custody of his guardian after executing a bond for Rs. 50. ....	....
65	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
66	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
67	3	Two sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment each and one convicted to be of good behaviour for one year. ....	....
68	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
69	1	Do. ..	....
70	1	Acquitted ..	....
71	1	One month simple imprisonment ..	....
72	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
73	1	Rs. 30 fine ..	....
74	1	One month simple imprisonment ..	....
75	1	Do. ..	....
76	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
77	1	Do. ..	....
78	1	Do. ..	....
79	1	Acquitted ..	....
80	1	Rs. 60 fine ..	Confirmed on appeal.
81	1	Convicted and released after due admonition. ....	....
82	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....

* Pending trial.

14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

INDIANS—cont.

Salem Town Circle—cont.

1938—cont.

83	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
84	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
85	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
86	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
87	1	One month simple imprisonment ..	....
88	1	Rupees 35 fine .. .. .	....
89	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
90	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
91	1	Rupees 35 fine or in default one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
92	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
93	1	Do. .. .. .	....
94	1	Do. .. .. .	....
95	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
96	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
97	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
98	1	Do. .. .. .	....
99	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
100	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
101	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
102	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
103	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
104	1	Do. .. .. .	....
105	1	Do. .. .. .	....
106	1	Do. .. .. .	....
107	1	Do. .. .. .	....
108	1	Do. .. .. .	....
109	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
110	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
111	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
112	1	Do. .. .. .	....
113	1	Rupees 35 fine or seven days rigorous imprisonment.	....
114	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
115	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
116	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
117	1	Do. .. .. .	....
118	1	Do. .. .. .	....
119	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
120	1	Do. .. .. .	....
121	1	Do. .. .. .	....
122	2	One sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and one to four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
123	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
124	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
125	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
126	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
127	1	Do. .. .. .	....
128	1	Sent to Borstal school for three years.	....
129	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
130	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
131	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
132	1	Rupees 50 fine .. .. .	....
133	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

INDIANS—cont.

Attur Circle.

1937—			
1	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
2	1	Do.	....
3	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
4	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. .. .	....
5	2	One sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and one acquitted.	....
6	2	Do.	....
7	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
8	1	Do.	....
9	1	Do.	....
10	1	Do.	....
11	1	Do.	....
12	1	Do.	....
1938—			
13	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
14	3	Six months rigorous imprisonment each.	....
15	2	One sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and one acquitted.	....
16	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
17	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
18	1	Do.	....
19	1	Do.	....
20	1	Do.	....
21	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
22	1	Do.	....
23	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
24	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
25	1	Do.	....
26	2	Six months rigorous imprisonment each.	....
27	2	Do.	....
28	2	Do.	....
29	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
30	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
31	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
32	1	Do.	....
33	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
34	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
35	1	Do.	....
36	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
37	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	Confirmed.
38	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
39	1	Ten days rigorous imprisonment ..	....
40	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
41	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
42	1	Do.	....
43	1	Do.	....

Omahur Circle.

1937—			
1	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
2	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
3	1	Re. 1 fine .. .. .	....

14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Omalur Circle—cont.</i>			
1937—cont.			
4	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
5	1	Do. ....	.....
6	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	On appeal fined Rs. 50.
7	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
8	1	Do. ....	.....
9	1	Do. ....	.....
10	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment. ....	.....
11	1	Do. ....	.....
12	1	Rupees 25 fine or three weeks rigorous imprisonment. ....	.....
13	1	Do. ....	.....
14	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
15	1	Rupees 100 fine or six weeks simple imprisonment. ....	.....
16	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
17	1	Do.	On appeal fined Rs. 500.
18	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment. ....	.....
19	1	Rupees 100 fine .. .. .	.....
20	1	Rupees 50 fine .. .. .	.....
21	1	Do. ....	.....
22	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	On appeal sentence reduced to Rs. 300 fine —Fine paid,
23	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
24	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment. ....	.....
25	1	Rupees 100 fine .. .. .	.....
26	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
27	1	Do. ....	.....
1938—			
28	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
29	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment. ....	.....
30	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
31	1	Do. ....	.....
32	1	Do. ....	.....
33	1	Do. ....	.....
34	1	Do. ....	.....
35	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
36	1	Do. ....	.....
37	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
38	1	Do. ....	.....
39	1	Rupees 20 fine .. .. .	.....
40	1	Rupees 25 fine .. .. .	.....
41	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
42	1	Do. ....	.....
43	1	Do. ....	.....
44	1	Do. ....	.....
45	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
46	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment. ....	.....
47	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
48	1	Acquitted .. .. .	.....
49	1	Rupees 50 fine .. .. .	.....
50	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	.....
51	1	.....*	.....
52	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment, ..	.....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Omalur Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
53	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
54	1	Do. ..	....
55	1	Do. ..	....
56	1	.... *	....
57	1	.... *	....
58	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
59	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
60	1	Do. ..	....
61	1	Do. ..	....
62	1	Do. ..	....
63	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
64	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
65	1	Do. ..	....
66	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
67	1	Rupees 25 fine or two weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
68	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
69	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
70	1	Do. ..	....
71	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
72	1	Do. ..	....
73	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
74	1	Do. ..	....
75	1	Do. ..	....
76	1	Do. ..	....
77	1	Do. ..	....
78	1	Rupees 50 fine ..	....
79	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
80	1	Do. ..	....
81	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
82	1	Do. ..	....
83	1	Do. ..	....
84	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
85	1	Rupees 25 fine or two weeks simple imprisonment ..	....
86	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
87	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
88	1	Do. ..	....
89	1	Do. ..	....
90	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
91	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
92	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
93	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
94	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
95	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
96	1	Do. ..	....
97	1	Do. ..	....
98	1	Rupees 30 fine or six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
99	1	Do. ..	....
<i>Sankari Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200.	Confirmed on appeal.
2	1	Acquitted ..	....
3	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	
4	1	Rupees 100 fine ..	
5	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	

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Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the Appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Sankari Circle—cont.</i>			
1937—cont.			
6	2	Three months rigorous imprisonment each.	....
7	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
8	1	Rupees 200 fine .. .. .	....
9	1	Do. .. .. .	....
10	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
11	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
12	1	One month simple imprisonment ..	....
13	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
14	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
15	1	Do. .. .. .	....
16	1	Do. .. .. .	....
17	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
18	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
19	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
20	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 20.	....
21	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
22	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
23	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
24	1	Do. .. .. .	....
25	1	Do. .. .. .	....
26	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
27	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
28	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
29	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100.	Acquitted on appeal.
30	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. .. .	....
31	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
32	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
33	1	Do. .. .. .	....
34	1	Do. .. .. .	....
35	1	Fined Rs. 150	Confirmed on appeal.
36	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
37	1	Do. .. .. .	....
38	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
39	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
40	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
41	1	Do. .. .. .	....
42	1	Ten days simple imprisonment ..	....
43	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
44	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
45	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
46	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
47	1	Do. .. .. .	....
48	1	Do. .. .. .	....
49	1	Do. .. .. .	....
50	1	Do. .. .. .	....
51	3	Acquitted .. .. .	....
52	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
53	1	Fined Rs. 20 .. .. .	....
54	2	One sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and one acquitted.	....
55	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
56	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
57	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
58	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
59	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

INDIANS—cont.

Sankari Circle—cont.

1937—cont.

60	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
61	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
62	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
63	1	Do.	....

1938—

64	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
65	7	Four fined Rs. 200 each, two fined Rs. 100 each and one sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.	....
66	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
67	2	One sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and one to six months rigorous imprisonment.	....
68	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
69	1	One and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
70	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
71	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
72	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
73	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
74	1	Do.	....
75	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. .. .	....
76	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
77	1	Do.	....
78	1	Do.	....
79	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment.	....
80	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
81	1	Do.	....
82	1	Do.	....
83	1	Do.	....
84	1	Do.	....
85	1	Do.	....
86	1	Do.	....
87	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
88	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
89	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
90	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
91	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
92	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
93	1	Do.	....
94	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
95	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
96	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
97	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
98	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
99	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
100	1	Do.	....
101	1	Do.	....
102	1	Do.	....
103	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. .. .	....
104	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment	....
105	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
106	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment	....
107	1	Acquitted	
108	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	
109	1	Do.	
110	1	Fined Rs. 75	

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Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Sankari Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
111	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
112	1	Do. ..	....
113	1	Do. ..	....
114	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
115	2	One sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and one to four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
116	1	Ten days simple imprisonment ..	....
117	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
118	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
119	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
120	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
121	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
122	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
123	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
124	1	Do. ....	....
125	1	Do. ....	....
126	1	Do. ....	....
127	1	Do. ....	....
128	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	Confirmed on appeal.
129	1	Three weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
130	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
131	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
132	1	Do. ....	....
133	1	Do. ....	....
134	1	Do. ....	....
135	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
136	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
137	1	Do. ....	....
138	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
139	1	.... *	....
140	1	.... *	....
141	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
142	1	One month simple imprisonment ..	....
143	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
<i>Rasipur Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
2	1	Do. ..	....
3	1	Do. ..	....
4	3	Fined Rs. 90 each	Confirmed on appeal.
5	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
6	1	Do. ....	....
7	1	Fined Rs. 30 .. ..	....
8	1	Fined Rs. 40 .. ..	....
9	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
10	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
11	1	Do. ....	....
12	1	Sent to Borstal school for three years.	....
13	1	Fined Rs. 200	Confirmed on appeal.
14	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
15	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
16	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
17	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. ..	....

* Pending trial.

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Rasipur Circle—cont.</i>			
1937— <i>cont.</i>			
18	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
19	1	Do. ..	..
20	1	Do. ..	..
21	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
22	2	Acquitted ..	..
23	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
24	1	Fined Rs. 15 ..	..
25	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
26	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
27	1	Do. ..	..
28	1	Do. ..	..
29	1	Acquitted ..	..
30	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
31	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
1938—			
32	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
33	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
34	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
35	1	Do. ..	..
36	1	Do. ..	..
37	1	Do. ..	..
38	3	Four months rigorous imprisonment each.	..
39	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
40	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed on appeal.
41	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
42	1	Released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	..
43	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
44	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
45	1	Do. ..	..
46	1	Do. ..	..
47	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
48	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
49	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
50	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
51	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
52	1	Do. ..	..
53	1	Do. ..	..
54	1	Do. ..	..
55	1	Fined Rs. 50 ..	..
56	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	..
57	1	Fined Rs. 10 ..	..
58	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
59	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
60	1	Fined Rs. 60 ..	..
61	1	Acquitted ..	..
62	1	Fined Rs. 15 ..	..
63	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	..
64	1	Fined Rs. 15 ..	..
65	1	Do. ..	..
66	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	..
67	1	Fined Rs. 40 ..	..
68	2	One fined Rs. 100 and the other sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.	..

14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Rasipur Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
69	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
70	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
71	1	Do. ....	....
72	4	One sentenced to one month rigorous imprisonment and three to one week rigorous imprisonment each. ....	....
73	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
74	1	Do. ....	....
75	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
76	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
77	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
78	1	Do. ....	....
79	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
80	1	Do. ....	....
81	1	Do. ....	....
82	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
83	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
84	1	One year rigorous imprisonment ..	....
85	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
86	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
87	1	Do. ....	....
88	1	... * ....	....
89	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
90	1	Do. ....	....
<i>Harur Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	5	One sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, three sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment each and one fined Rs. 20. ....	....
2	1	Fined Rs. 25. ....	....
3	1	Fined Rs. 75	Reduced to Rs. 50.
4	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
5	1	Do. ....	....
6	1	Do. ....	....
7	1	Fined Rs. 15 .. .. .	....
8	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
9	2	Discharged .. .. .	....
10	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
11	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
12	1	Released under the Children's Act ..	....
13	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment. ....	....
14	1	Do. ....	....
15	1	Do. ....	....
16	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
17	1	One day simple imprisonment ..	....
18	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
			Appeal allowed by the High Court. Proclamation issued for the arrest of the accused.
19	1	Fined Rs. 10 .. .. .	....
20	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
			On appeal the High Court, Madras, fined Rs. 5 or one week rigorous imprisonment. Fine not paid.

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentenced awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
Harur Circle—cont.			
1938—			
21	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
22	1	Fined Rs. 9 .. .. .	....
23	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
24	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
25	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
26	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
27	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
28	1	Do. ..	....
29	1	Released under section 562, Cr. P. C.	....
30	2	One fined Rs. 100, one died .. ..	....
31	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
32	2	One sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. One acquitted.	Reduced to three months on appeal.
33	1	Fined Rs. 75	Confirmed on appeal.
34	1	Fined Rs. 50	Reversed on appeal.
35	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
36	1	Do. ..	....
37	1	Do. ..	....
38	1	Do. ..	....
39	1	Do. ..	....
40	2	Six months rigorous imprisonment each.	....
41	1	.... ..	* .. .

Dharmapuri Circle.

1937—			
1	1	Fined Rs. 50 and four months rigorous imprisonment.	Reversed.
2	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	Reduced to twenty-three days.
3	1	Do. ..	....
4	1	Do. ..	Reduced to twenty-nine days.
5	1	Do. ..	....
6	1	Fined Rs. 100 or in default six weeks rigorous imprisonment.	....
7	1	Fined Rs. 60 or in default one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	Reduced to Rs. 25
8	1	Fined Rs. 75 or one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
9	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
10	1	Do. ..	....
11	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment.	Reversed.
12	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
13	1	Fined Rs. 100 or in default one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
14	1	Fined Rs. 80 or in default one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
15	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
16	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
17	1	Do. ..	....
18	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....

* Pending trial.

14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Dharmapuri Circle—cont.</i>			
1937—cont.			
19	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
20	1	Do.	....
21	1	Do.	On appeal fined Rs. 50 or three months rigorous imprisonment.
1938—			
22	2	One sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and one to three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
23	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment.	....
24	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 30.	....
25	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
26	3	One sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100. Two acquitted.	Confirmed on appeal.
27	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
28	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
29	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
30	1	Fined Rs. 75 or in default one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
31	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
32	1	Fined Rs. 50 or in default one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
33	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
34	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
35	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
36	1	Do.	....
37	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
38	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
39	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
40	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
41	1	Do.	....
42	1	Fined Rs. 50 or, in default, one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
43	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
44	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
45	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
46	1	Fined Rs. 30 or, in default, one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
47	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
48	1	Do.	....
49	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
50	1	Do.	....
51	1	Fined Rs. 30 or, in default, one month rigorous imprisonment.	....
52	1	Fined Rs. 50 or, in default, one and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	....
53	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
<i>Namakkal Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	Fined Rs. 10 .. .. .	....
2	2	One acquitted and one fined Rs. 100.	....
3	1	Fined Rs. 25 .. .. .	....
4	1	Fined Rs. 10 .. .. .	....
5	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

INDIANS—cont.

Namakkal Circle—cont.

1937—cont.

6	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
7	1	Fined Rs. 10 .. .. .	....
8	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
9	1	Do. ....	....
10	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
11	1	Do. ....	....
12	1	Do. ....	....
13	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
14	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
15	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
16	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
17	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
18	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
19	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
1938—			
20	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
21	1	Do. ....	....
22	1	Fined Rs. 10 .. .. .	....
23	1	Fined Rs. 15 .. .. .	....
24	1	Do. ....	....
25	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
26	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment.	....
27	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
28	4	Two months rigorous imprisonment each. ....	....
29	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
30	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
31	1	Do. ....	....
32	2	One released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and one discharged. ....	....
33	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
34	1	Five months rigorous imprisonment.	....
35	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
36	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
37	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
38	1	Fifteen days rigorous imprisonment ..	....
39	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 30 fine. ....	....
40	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
41	1	Do. ....	....
42	1	Do. ....	....
43	1	Do. ....	....
44	1	Do. ....	....
45	1	Fined Rs. 60 .. .. .	....
46	1	Fined Rs. 15 .. .. .	....
47	2	Four months rigorous imprisonment each. ....	....
48	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
49	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
50	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment.	....
51	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
52	1	Fined Rs. 40 .. .. .	....
53	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
54	1	Fined Rs. 60 .. .. .	....
55	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
56	1	Do. ....	....

14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Namakkal Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
57	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
58	1	Do.	....
59	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
60	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
61	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	....
62	1	Do.	....
63	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
64	1	Do.	....
65	2	One sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and one to three and a half months rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed.
66	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
67	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
68	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed.
<i>Krishnagiri Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	Fined Rs. 2 .. .. .	....
2	1	Fined Rs. 20 .. .. .	....
3	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
4	1	Fined Rs. 200	Reduced to
			Rs. 150.
5	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
6	1	Do.	....
7	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
8	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
9	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
10	1	Do.	....
11	1	Do.	....
12	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
13	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
14	1	Do.	....
15	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
16	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
17	9	Five weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
18	2	Fined Rs. 25 each .. .. .	....
19	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
20	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
21	1	Do.	....
22	1	Do.	....
23	1	Bound over under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, for one year in sum of Rs. 100.	....
24	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
25	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
26	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed on
			appeal.
27	4	Do.	Do.
28	1	One week simple imprisonment ..	....
29	1	Fined Rs. 75 .. .. .	....
30	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
31	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
1938—			
32	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
33	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
34	3	Two sentenced to six months each and one to three months rigorous imprisonment.	....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Krishnagiri Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
35	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
36	1	Do.	....
37	1	Fined Rs. 25 .. .. .	....
38	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
39	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
40	1	Fined Rs. 40 .. .. .	....
41	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
42	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
43	1	Do.	....
44	4	Fined Rs. 60 each .. .. .	....
45	1	Fined Rs. 25 .. .. .	....
46	1	Ten days rigorous imprisonment ..	....
47	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
48	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
49	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
50	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
51	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
52	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
53	1	Released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	....
54	1	Ten days simple imprisonment ..	....
55	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	Confirmed on appeal.
56	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
57	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
58	1	Do. .. .. .	....
59	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
60	1	Fined Rs. 30 .. .. .	....
61	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment in default of payment of fine Rs. 40.	....
62	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
63	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment.	....
64	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment.	....
65	1	Do. .. .. .	....
66	1	Do. .. .. .	....
67	1	Do. .. .. .	....
<i>Hosur Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
2	1	Do. .. .. .	....
3	3	One month rigorous imprisonment each.	....
4	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
5	1	Acquitted .. .. .	....
6	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
7	1	Do. .. .. .	....
8	1	Do. .. .. .	....
9	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
10	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
11	1	Do. .. .. .	....
12	1	Do. .. .. .	....
13	1	Do. .. .. .	....
14	1	Do. .. .. .	....
15	1	Do. .. .. .	....
16	1	Do. .. .. .	....
17	1	Do. .. .. .	....
18	1	Do. .. .. .	....
19	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....

14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
INDIANS—cont.			
Hosur Circle—cont.			
1937—cont.			
20	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
21	1	Do. ..	....
22	1	Do. ..	....
23	1	Fifteen days rigorous imprisonment ..	....
24	1	Acquitted .. ..	....
25	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
26	1	Acquitted .. ..	....
27	1	Do. .. ..	....
28	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
29	1	One and a half months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
30	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
31	1	Do. ..	....
32	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
33	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
34	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. ..	....
35	1	Fined Rs. 75 .. ..	....
36	1	Do. .. ..	....
37	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. ..	....
38	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. ..	....
39	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
40	1	Acquitted .. ..	....
41	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
42	1	Do. ..	....
43	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
44	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
45	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
46	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
47	3	Two months rigorous imprisonment each. ....	....
48	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
49	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
50	1	Acquitted .. ..	....
51	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. ..	....
52	2	One month rigorous imprisonment each. ....	....
53	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
54	1	Fined Rs. 100	Acquitted on appeal.
55	2	One month rigorous imprisonment each. ....	....
56	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
57	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
58	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. ..	....
59	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
1938—			
60	1	Acquitted	Confirmed on appeal.
61	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	Reduced to Rs. 100.
62	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. ..	....
63	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
64	1	Acquitted .. ..	....
65	1	Do. .. ..	....
66	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	Confirmed on appeal.
67	1	Do. ..	....
68	1	Do. ..	....
69	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....

[14th December 1938]

Serial number.	Number of persons charged.	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate.	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

INDIANS—cont.

Hosur Circle—cont.

1938—cont.

70	1	Fined Rs. 30 .. .. .	....
71	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
72	1	Do.	....
73	1	Do.	....
74	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
75	1	One and a half months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
76	1	Do.	....
77	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
78	1	One and a half months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
79	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	Confirmed.
80	1	Do.	....
81	1	Do.	....
82	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
83	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
84	1	Do.	....
85	1	Do.	....
86	1	Fined Rs. 75 .. .. .	....
87	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. .. .	....
88	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
89	1	Do.	....
90	1	Do.	....
91	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
92	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
93	1	Do.	....
94	1	Do.	....
95	1	Do.	....
96	1	Do.	....
97	1	Do.	....
98	1	Do.	....
99	1	Do.	....
100	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
101	1	Fined Rs. 200 .. .. .	....
102	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
103	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
104	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
105	1	One and a half months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
106	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
107	1	One month rigorous imprisonment ..	....
108	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
109	1	Do.	....
110	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
111	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
112	1	Do.	....
113	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
114	1	Fined Rs. 75 .. .. .	....
115	1	One and a half months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
116	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....

14th December 1938]

Serial number. (1)	Number of persons charged. (2)	Nature of sentence passed by the trying magistrate. (3)	Sentence awarded by the appellate court, if any. (4)
INDIANS—cont.			
<i>Hosur Circle—cont.</i>			
1938—cont.			
117	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
118	1	Do.	....
119	1	Do.	....
120	1	Do.	....
121	1	Do.	....
122	1	Do.	....
123	1	Do.	....
124	1	Do.	....
125	1	One and a half months rigorous im- prisonment.	....
126	1	Do.	....
127	1	Fined Rs. 30 .. .. .	....
128	1	Fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
129	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
130	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
131	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
132	1	Fined Rs. 45 .. .. .	....
133	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
134	1	Do.	....
135	1	Do.	....
136	1	Three months rigorous imprisonment	....
137	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
138	1	Fined Rs. 60	Acquitted .. appeal.
139	1	Four months rigorous imprisonment..	....
140	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
141	1	Fined Rs. 100 .. .. .	....
142	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
143	1	Six weeks rigorous imprisonment ..	....
144	1	Do.	....
145	1	Two months rigorous imprisonment..	....
146	1	Six months rigorous imprisonment ..	....
147	2	Two months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 .. .. .	....
EUROPEANS.			
<i>Omalur Circle.</i>			
1937—			
1	1	Fined Rs. 500 .. .. .	....
• Reduced by the Government to Rs. 5.			

[14th December 1938]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 109 asked by Sri Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi on behalf of Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 200 supra.]

I

Inspector's order—R.O.C. No. 2304/38-C-3, dated 4th April 1938.

[Removal of President—Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board—Gannavaram taluk—Kistna district—Notice to show cause against—Issued.]

The following defects in the administration of the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board by its President M.R.Ry. Tatineni Venkatakrishnayya Garu are brought to the notice of the Inspector:—

- (1) Articles worth Rs. 744-8-9 for providing 36 lights in the village were purchased by the board on 12th October 1936 and were handed over to the present President by the ex-President on 18th May 1937. The President did not utilize the articles and allowed them to go to waste to a large extent.
- (2) He did not send notices of the meetings held on 5th June 1937, 13th July 1937 and 2nd August 1937 to four members of the opposition, and disqualified them from membership for not attending the said meetings.
- (3) He has not convened a meeting of the board since 23rd November 1937 even when requested by the members.
- (4) Grass sales were held by him on 27th July 1937 resulting in a bid of Rs. 283. He has not imposed any conditions on the lessees for the payment of the lease amount, nor has he obtained agreements from them. He has still to collect a balance of Rs. 182 of the lease amount, and has not taken any action in the matter.
- (5) He deliberately prevented the member selected by the board from attending the Provincial Conference of Panchayats at Madras by not intimating to him the date of the Conference till after the Conference was over.
- (6) He has not taken any steps to undertake works of public utility though the board which gets an annual income of Rs. 1,500 has at its credit Rs. 4,700.

2. The Inspector considers that the above defects show that the President of the board has abused his powers and wilfully omitted to perform the duties imposed on him by law. He therefore proposes to remove the President from office under section 43 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

14th December 1938]

3. M.R.Ry. Tatineni Venkatakrishnayya Garu, the President of the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board, is hereby called upon to show cause, if any, within fifteen days from the date of receipt of this notice, why he should not be removed. If no reply is received within the prescribed time, further action will be taken on the presumption that he has no cause to show.

II

G.O. Ms. No. 1839, L.A., dated 19th May 1938.

It is brought to the notice of the Government that the administration of the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board is at a standstill consequent on the refusal of the majority members of the board to co-operate with the President. Meetings convened by the President are either not attended by the members or adjourned for want of quorum or for other reasons. The budget estimate for 1937-38 has not yet been passed though the year has ended. No works of public utility were undertaken by the board though it gets an annual income of Rs. 1,500 and has at its credit a sum of Rs. 4,700.

2. The Government are of opinion that the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board as at present constituted is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law, and they accordingly propose to dissolve and reconstitute the panchayat board under section 45 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

3. Under sub-section (1) (a) of section 45 of the Act, the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board and the Bezwada District Board are hereby called upon to show cause, if any, within fifteen days from the date of this order, why the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board should not be dissolved and reconstituted as proposed. If no replies are received within the prescribed period, further action will be taken on the presumption that they have no cause to show.

4. Explanation should be submitted through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

L. J. MACIVER,
Secretary to Government.

III

Petition to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Administration Department, Fort St. George, Madras.

The representation of the five duly elected members of the Panchayat Board, Kapileswarapuram, Kistna district, respectfully sheweth as follows.

1. Rumours are afloat that a notice for supersession under section 45-A (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was issued

[14th December 1938]

to the President, Panchayat Board, Kapileswarapuram, on or about the 4th September 1938. In this connexion we bring to your notice that we heard a fortnight back that notices for the removal of the President for his several acts of omission and commission and for the dissolution and the reconstitution of the said board were issued to the President and the panchayat board, respectively, about four or five months back.

2. We have been duly elected of the panchayat board on 20th November 1936. On 18th May 1937 the present President of the panchayat board was elected. Ever since 18th May 1937 till 2nd August 1937 we learnt that three meetings were held on 5th June 1937, 13th July 1937 and 2nd August 1937. None of us except one Tatineni Ramayya Garu (Vice-President) received any notice for any one of these meetings. We were not given an opportunity to take the oath of allegiance and take part in the deliberations of the meetings. The President wilfully and deliberately and with a mala fide intention of disqualifying us from membership of the board purposely refrained from sending us any notice of the abovesaid meetings. Realizing the danger that is ahead of us through a notice issued by the President on 2nd August 1937 to all of us except the Vice-President (wherein it is mentioned that our memberships have ceased for failure of attending the required number of meetings), we replied in writing on 9th August 1937 that we had no knowledge at all of the meetings and our membership could not be put an end to so abruptly and so unjustly. In this connexion we beg to submit that we sent reports even prior to 9th August 1937 to the District Panchayat Officer, Bezwada, and to the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, Madras, that the President had not been sending notices of the meetings.

3. The District Panchayat Officer, Bezwada, having learnt the truth addressed the President, Panchayat Board, by a letter, dated 24th November 1937, to call for a meeting of the board through registered notices. Having realized that he could not but call for a meeting in view of the letter of the District Panchayat Officer, Bezwada, the President called for a meeting on 30th October 1937 and after the oath of allegiance was taken by four of us and after transacting a little business the meeting came to an end. Another meeting was held on the same day for passing the budget for 1937-38 the President being afraid that all his proposals might not be carried out in toto abruptly adjourned the meeting without assigning any reasons. On 23rd November 1937 another meeting was held wherein most of us raised the objection that we were not furnished the copies of the budget and that we had no occasion to study the budget and requested him to call for a meeting as early as possible to discuss the budget sending us the copies of the budget. Since then till now the President has not called for a meeting deliberately with the sole purpose of prejudicing

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the entire board in the eyes of the higher authorities, in spite of the fact that we have always been ready to pass the budget. These facts clearly and unmistakably prove that the President alone is responsible for all these illegalities and that we were not given opportunities to carry on the administration for the betterment of the village.

4. Another significant factor is that, owing to the laches and wilful neglect of the duties imposed by law on the President we sent a requisition in proper form on 29th April 1938 to call for a meeting. In spite of the fact of having received our requisition on the same day, the President did not call for any meeting. Then on 26th May 1938 we issued notices to other members of the panchayat board requesting them to be present for the meeting to be held on 31st May 1938. As the President closed the office on 31st May 1938 we held the meeting on the pials of the office building and passed certain resolutions.

5. The villagers also having learnt several malpractices practised by the President sent petitions to the District Panchayat Officer, Bezwada, and the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, Madras, for investigation of the charges levelled against the President. When the District Panchayat Officer came for enquiry it was conclusively proved that—

- (a) the President was not sending notices for the meetings to the members who are opposed to him,
- (b) that he was not calling for the meetings at all,
- (c) that grass sales were held on 27th July 1937 without imposing any conditions on the bidders, that he has not credited to the panchayat funds the amounts collected from the bidders, that he has misappropriated the said amounts,
- (d) that he has wilfully prevented a member of the panchayat board to attend the Provincial Conference at Madras in spite of the resolution of the board and in spite of the notice of the meeting of the said conference was served long prior to the date of the conference,
- (e) that he allowed to waste the lights and other accessories belonging to the board and worth about nearly Rs. 800.

We hear that the District Panchayat Officer after thorough and impartial enquiry sent a report to Government and that in pursuance of the same, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils asked the President why he should not be removed from the office of Presidentship.

6. We are unaware of the fact whether the President sent an explanation for the said notice. The details of the explanation, if any, could be quite contrary through the facts on the records of the board. We can even to-day successfully prove to the hilt that the President and the President alone is solely responsible for this state of affairs. The President has absolutely no majority

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in the Board. We respectfully submit that we have been in the majority from a very long time. Realizing that his illegal and unauthorized acts of commission and omission would be discussed and exposed and with a view to prepare the ground for supersession the President has been playing all these tricks all along to the detriment of proper working of the board.

7. When the notice for removal of the President was pending we learn that a notice for dissolution and reconstitution of the board was issued. It is but natural and proper that the President should at once call for a meeting and lay the notice on the table. The President with the said purpose of getting the board dissolved or superseded did not call for the meeting. If the President had given us an opportunity to meet and discuss the said notice we would have conclusively shown that there is no ground at all for dissolution and reconstitution of the said board. When we are thus left in the lurch and when we were not given information of the dissolution notice it is but strange and surprising how a notice of supersession could be issued. In the month of May 1938, notice was given for dissolution and reconstitution of the board by the Government. It is passing understanding on what grounds notice of dissolution was issued especially when the President has not called for the meeting and given us an opportunity to discuss the said notice.

8. We beg to submit that we never refused to co-operate with the President. On the other hand we were not wilfully given opportunities at all to co-operate with the President. The facts narrated in the previous paragraphs are clear proof of the same. Though we have been willing and anxious to pass the budget for the year 1937-38, the President has wilfully refrained from calling the meetings. When the President was thus behaving and was thus depriving us of the opportunities to carry on the administration it has not been possible to undertake the works of public utility.

9. From the above facts, it is clear that the President has no majority and with the said purpose of getting the board dissolved or superseded the President has been endeavouring his best in all ways to make it appear that we are not co-operating with him. The facts are just the contrary. Simply because of the faults and mistakes committed by the President it cannot be said by any stretch of imagination that the entire board is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. We are in a majority. If the President is removed as per your original notice which is really just and in accordance with law and fresh elections held for the Presidentship the administration would go on smoothly as it had been going on since the very constitution of the board.

In conclusion we beg to submit that Kapileswarapuram, a village teeming with 5,000 population with a lower secondary school and other schools and probably being the biggest village in the entire

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taluk, should not be treated in this manner. The case is really for the removal of the President and not for the supersession of the board. We therefore submit that the President may be removed from office and fresh elections may be held for the office of the President without superseding the panchayat board.

Copy submitted to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

IV

Proceedings of the Bezwada District Board passed at the ordinary meeting held in the District Board office building at Bezwada on Friday, the 12th August 1938, at 9 a.m.

Read G.O. Ms. No. 1839, dated 19th May 1938, calling upon the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board and the Bezwada District Board to show cause why the Kapileswarapuram Panchayat Board should not be dissolved and reconstituted.

District Board Resolution No. 306, dated 12th August 1938.—May be dissolved and reconstituted.

V. R. A. RAO,
President, District Board, Bezwada.

V

Proceedings of the District Board, Bezwada, passed at the meeting held in the District Board office building at Bezwada on Monday, the 8th October 1938 at 3 p.m.

Read D.B.R. No. 306, dated 12th August 1938, resolving that the Panchayat Board, Kapileswarapuram, may be dissolved and reconstituted as called upon by the Government in their Order Ms. No. 1839, dated 19th May 1938.

Also the Government's Order Ms. No. 3420, dated 1st September 1938, directing to show cause as to why the said panchayat board should not be superseded and requesting to submit the replies through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

District Board Resolution No. 531, dated 8th October 1938.—It is very regrettable that Government should issue three different notices on three different occasions, one for the removal of the President, the second for dissolution and reconstitution and the third for supersession. From the above, the Board is of opinion that supersession is not in the interests of the local self-governing

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institutions, and is a negation to all principles of democracy for which the Government stands and protests against supersession.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. A. Gopalakrishnayya Garu, seconded by M.R.Ry. Ch. Parthasarathi Garu alias Muppalla Babu Garu.

Opposed by M.R.Ry. T. Venkateswara Rao Garu, seconded by M.R.Ry. V. Kurmayya Garu.

For 11. Against 4.

Srimati Sri Rajeswaramma Garu—neutral.

V. R. A. RAO,
President, District Board, Bezwada.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 115 asked by Sri Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938. page 204 supra.]

Statement No. I.

Number of students who applied
for admission during 1938-39.

Number of students admitted
during 1938-39.

Serial number and name of college.	Number of students who applied for admission during 1938-39.							Number of students admitted during 1938-39.						
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Backward and Scheduled Classes.	Others.	Total.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Backward and Scheduled Classes.	Others.	Total.
1 Government Arts College, Rajahmundry ..	162	10	1	5	46	..	224	111	6	1	5	42	..	165
2 Ceded Districts College, Anantapur ..	94	6	4	19	105	..	228	69	4	2	17	83	..	175
3 Presidency College, Madras ..	400	253	81	49	..	..	783	195	162	29	27	..	..	413
4 Government College, Kumbakonam ..	75	13	5	1	16	..	110	74	13	5	1	15	..	108
5 Government Victoria College, Palghat ..	71	76	3	6	..	..	156	68	69	3	5	..	..	145
6 Government College, Coimbatore ..	54	75	17	5	..	..	151	45	66	14	5	..	..	130
7 Government Brennen College, Tellicherry ..	8	52	4	13	1	..	78	8	50	4	10	1	..	73
8 Government College, Mangalore ..	45	19	9	5	9	1	88	45	19	9	5	9	1	88
9 Law College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	* 190	149	25	17	..	..	381
10 Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	213	53	19	8	3	1	297	73	24	9	3	1	1	111
11 Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	184	80	37	19	4	3	327	97	53	30	15	3	2	200
12 College of Engineering, Guindy ..	319	161	34	10	..	3	527	89	70	15	4	..	2	180

* This figure represents the number of candidates who registered their applications. But the number that actually turned up for admission was only 381 and all of them were admitted. Separate figures regarding number of applicants from various communities are not available as no such details are furnished with the application.

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*Statement No. II.*Number of applications received
during 1937-38.Number of students admitted
during 1937-38.

Serial number and name of college.	Number of applications received during 1937-38.						Number of students admitted during 1937-38.							
	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammadians.	Backward and Scheduled Classes.	Others.	Total.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammadians.	Backward and Scheduled Classes.	Others.	Total.
1 Government Arts College, Rajahmundry ..	128	13	1	11	40	..	193	114	13	1	11	36	..	175
2 Ceded Districts College, Anantapur ..	93	6	9	76	..	..	188	81	6	3	8	68	..	166
3 Presidency College, Madras ..	408	236	57	31	..	..	732	181	137	38	19	..	..	375
4 Government Kumbakonam College, Victoria ..	71	18	1	1	10	..	101	67	18	1	1	10	..	97
5 Government College, Palghat ..	64	80	1	3	1	..	149	57	76	1	2	1	..	137
6 Government College, Coimbatore ..	72	52	13	5	2	..	144	66	49	12	4	2	..	133
7 Government Brennen College, Tellicherry ..	7	5	3	48	2	..	65	7	44	3	8	2	..	64
8 Government College, Mangalore ..	33	23	6	1	17	1	91	38	28	6	1	17	1	91
9 Law College, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583 *	245	225	33	23	..	1	527
10 Government Training College, Rajahmundry ..	225	40	23	3	4	2	297	76	21	6	1	3	1	108
11 Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	202	89	65	17	7	6	386	86	53	38	13	7	3	200
12 College of Engineering, Guindy ..	280	139	27	16	5	2	469	74	72	16	7	4	1	174

* This figure represents the number of candidates who registered their applications. But the number actually turned up for admission was only 527 and all of them were admitted. Separate figures regarding number of applicants from various communities are not available as no such details are furnished with the application.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 128 asked by Sri R. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 214 supra.]

Statement I.

The balances at the credit of the Minor Ports Fund were as follows:—

	LAKHS.			
	RS.			
Closing balance for 1937-38	59	35	..	..
Do. 1936-37	58	04	..	..
Do. 1935-36	54	91	..	..
Do. 1934-35	50	73	..	..
Do. 1933-34	46	19	..	..
Do. 1932-33	40	68	..	..
Do. 1931-32	37	38	..	..
Do. 1930-31	33	07	..	..
Do. 1929-30	33	15	..	..
Do. 1928-29	27	6	..	..

Statement II.

Statement of minor ports which applied for funds during the three years ending with 1937-38 and during 1938-39 the amount applied for, granted or refused and the nature of works for which the amounts were applied for.

Year.	Malpe.		Hangarkatta.		Mangalore.		Adirampatnam.		Cuddalore.		Masulipatam.		Calicut.		Cocanada.	
	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.	Loans.	Free grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(3) 50,000 (j)	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936-37	..	..	..	..	(1) 30,000 (free of interest). (j)	(2) 1,67,750 (j)	..	..	..	..	..	(4) 20,000 (j)	..	..	..	..
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938-39	..	(5) 17,000 (a)	..	(6) 18,200 (d)	..	(7) 1,00,000 (b)	..	(8) 17,500 (c) (14)	..	(11) 2,50,000 (g)	..	(9) 1,31,500 (f)	..	(10) 3,00,000 (e)	..	(12) 1,80,000 (h) (13) 1,00,000 (i)
(k) For all ports Rs. 4 lakhs.																

Remarks.

(a) Further report called for or under consideration of Government.

(b) Do.
(c) Do.
(d) Do.
(e) Do.
(f) Do.
(g) Do.
(h) Do.
(i) Do.

(j) Already granted.

(k) Under consideration.

(1) Construction of a dry dock at Mangalore.

(2) For purchase of a suction dredger, construction of a dry dock and Capital dredging scheme.

(k) Under consideration—cont.

(3) Purchase of a suction dredger.

(4) Purchase of a dragline excavator.

(5) Dredging the channel leading to wharf No. 4 with a revetment on the eastern side.

(6) Extension of wharf wall and reclaiming land for it.

(7) Reconstruction and realignment of north wharf wall and reclaiming it, Rs. 25,000 and for extending the south wharf wall and reclaiming area for wharf, Rs. 75,000.

(8) Extension of Port road.

(9) Construction of a dry dock.

(10) Construction of additional pier.

(11) Construction of concrete training wall and groynes.

(12) Construction of a new dry dock.

(13) Extension of North and South Groyne.

(14) Sea-going dredger for Minor Ports, Rs. 4 lakhs.

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Statement III.

Serial number and name of petitioner.	Substance of petitions.	Remarks.
1 Citizens of Chirala and Municipal Council, Chirala, district.	Opening of Vadarevu for foreign trade.	Report called for from the Presidency Port Officer.
2 Citizens of Nizampatam.	Re-opening of port—Extension of road from Nidubrolu to Chandole wharf to Nizampatam lock and port, construction of a bridge over Nizampatam canal, or extension of road to Intur from Nidubrolu—metalling of roads from Repalle to Nizampatam and construction of two bridges and salt production.	Under consideration.
3 Merchants, shipping and labour contractors, Masulipatam.	Dredgers for dredging the bar urged, improvements to the wharves required—Employment of Marine police requested—drainage should be improved—Dredging of a canal from Kistna canal to creek for a distance of four miles, establishment of a signalling station to establish contact with vessels, powerful light-house, cutting a channel from the creek, west of Giliakalindi to the lighthouse and laying a broad gauge line, along with metre gauge, from the Bezvada Railway station.	In G.O. Ms. No. 1845, P.W. (Marine), dated 25th August 1938, the employment of Marine Police has been sanctioned from the date when the revised Landing and Shipping fees come into force, while an estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000 for constructing a wharf wall has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 1713, P.W. (Marine), dated 10th August 1938. The question of purchasing a dredger and establishment of a signal station are under consideration. Other improvements are engaging the attention of Presidency Port Officer. The laying of a broad gauge line is not practicable as it is a matter for the Central Government.
4 Boatmen, Cuddalore ..	Reduction of ground rent exemption from boat licence, dredging bar prevention of erosion, etc.	Reports called for from concerned Heads of departments.
5 Point Callmere Syndicate.	Throwing open the port of Point Callmere for foreign trade and travel.	The Central Government have already been addressed on the subject and their reply is awaited.
6 Residents of Kasaragod taluk.	Improvements to ports of Kasaragod, Kumbia and Mangeshwar and to roads and bridges.	Under consideration.
7 Malpe Centre Congress Committee.	Development of Malpe harbour and extension of Tekkatte-Manur canal.	Do.
8 Public of Udipl and Municipal Council of Udipl.	Improvement of Malpe port construction of bridges and making the Agumbe-Someshwar-Udipl road a trunk road.	Do.
9 Merchants of Gangolli (Coondapoor).	Improvements to Gangolli (Coondapoor).	The Presidency Port Officer has taken action and submitted an estimate. Further report has been called for.
10 Public of South Kanara and merchants and residents of South Kanara.	Improvements to ports, roads, bridge works, inland navigation and development of electricity.	Under consideration.
11 Coondapoor Congress Committee.	Improvements to Gangolli, road culverts, opening of a canal between Tekkatte and Manur, co-ordination of Public Works and Local Fund departments and entrusting of estimates below Rs. 2,000 to the Heads of departments concerned.	Do.
12 Hon. Secretary, Kanara, Passengers and Goods Traffic Association.	Improvements to ports and roads dredging of rivers, purchase of a seagoing dredger, construction of docks, provision of launches, landing stage, etc.	Do.
13 Hon. Secretary, South Kanara Unification League.	Improvements to Mangalore and Malpe.	Under consideration. (The Presidency Port Officer has already submitted certain estimates.)

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Serial number and name of petitioner.	Substance of petitions.	Remarks.
14 Other petitions in connexion with the Minor Ports Fund Bill from the various Landing and Shipping Committees and Port Conservancy boards and private parties.	Improvements to ports in general.	Under consideration. (The Presidency Port Officer has already formulated a scheme.)
15 Boatmen of Baruva, Kothuru and Vada-palem.	Protesting against the closure of Baruva.	No such proposal is under the consideration of Government. Petitioners already informed of it in another connexion.
16 Merchants of Baruva ..	Do.	Do.
17 Assistant Secretary, Madras Legislature, Congress Party.	Opening of Nizampatam port ..	Presidency Port Officer's report already called for in another connexion.
18 Sri Muthu Mudaliyar, Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee.	Port of Cuddalore Godown accommodation.	Under consideration.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 131 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th December 1938, page 216 supra.]

Memorandum No. 81730-1-D-2, P.H., dated 30th September 1938.

[Medical institutions—Rural (subsidized)—Appointment of honorary men.]

Presidents of District Boards are requested to furnish information on the following points:—

- (1) The number of rural medical practitioners in the district, and
- (2) the number of such practitioners who are willing to continue to serve in rural dispensaries under each of the following conditions:—
 - (a) payment of subsidy at 50 per cent of the existing rate;
 - (b) without payment of any subsidy but with supply of medicines of the value of Rs. 360 a year for each dispensary; and
 - (c) without payment of subsidy or supply of medicines but with the services of a midwife paid for by the Government or the local body concerned.

Presidents of District Boards are requested to consult the rural medical practitioners on these points and furnish Government with their views in the matter.

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 26 asked by Sri B. Narayanawami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 218 supra.]

Statement showing the area under different varieties of tobacco in 1937-38.

Districts.	Area under tobacco.			Total.
	<i>Nicotiana Rustica.</i>	Country or Desi type.	Virginia.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Vizagapatam	..	31,549	..	31,549
East Godavari	..	19,204	105	19,309
West Godavari	..	8,190	600	8,790
Kistna	1,488	6,502	5,649	13,639
Guntur	128	67,264	81,437	148,829
Kurnool	..	6,598	..	6,598
Bellary	..	1,906	..	1,906
Anantapur	..	1,855	..	1,855
Cuddapah	..	1,828	..	1,828
Nellore	..	3,715	..	3,715
Chingleput	..	14	..	14
South Arcot	..	1,741	..	1,741
Chittoor	..	367	..	367
North Arcot	..	2,112	..	2,112
Salem	..	5,984	..	5,984
Coimbatore	3,311	21,922	925	26,158
Trichinopoly	..	4,073	..	4,073
Tanjore	69	1,407	..	1,476
Madura	1,106	7,778	..	8,884
Ramnad	..	2,281	..	2,281
Tinnevely	..	1,211	..	1,211
Malabar	..	71	..	71
South Kanara	..	1,815	..	1,815
The Nilgiris	..	27	..	27

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APPENDIX X.

[Wide answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 220 supra.]

I

TEMPLES FOR WHICH EXECUTIVE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED.

Names of the officers now holding office and their pay.

Serial number and name of district.	Names of temples, village and taluk.	Name of the executive officer.	Pay.
			RS.
1 Vizagapatam ..	Jagannadhaswami temple, Kolluru, Ichapur (Sompeta) taluk.	Bhudavajhula Krishnamurti.	25 (Scale 20—1—30).
2 Do. ..	Gopinatha Math, Mandala, Sompeta taluk.	Do.	10 (Scale 10—1—12).
3 Do. ..	Jagannathaswami and Gopalswami temples, Tekkali, Tekkali taluk.	Brajasundar Samant.	Das Honorarium of Rs. 50 per annum.
4 Do. ..	Venkateswaraswami temple, Byragipeta, Chicacole taluk.	Tayi Narasimha Rao.	30
5 Do. ..	Jagannathaswami temple, Palkonda village, Palkonda taluk.	K. Gajapathi Patnaik.	Rao 40 (Scale 30—3/2—45—2/2—55).
6 Do. ..	Kodandaramaswami temple, Sompeta, Ichapur taluk.	E. Ramachandra Rao.	25 (Scale 25—1—30).
7 East Godavari ..	Kesavaswami temple, Muktheswaram, hamlet of Inavalli, Amalapur taluk.	Y. Venkata Rao ..	15
8 Do. ..	Kesavaswami, Inavalli, Amalapur taluk.	Do. ..	5
9 Do. ..	Vigneswaraswami temple, Inavalli.	Do. ..	10
10 West Godavari.	Ksheeraramalingeswaraswami temple, Palacole, Narasapur taluk.	N. Rudrayya ..	40 (Scale 40—5/2—60).
11 Do. ..	Madanagopalaswami temple, Ballipadu, Tanuku taluk.	P. Rangayya Nayudu.	30 (Scale 30—2—40).
12 Kistna ..	Sitaranaswami temple, Buttayyapet, Bandar.	A. Chalapathi Rao ..	22 (Scale 20—1—25).
13 Do. ..	Ranganayakaswami temple, Robertsonpet, Bandar.	Vemuri Durgaprasad Rao.	30
14 Do. ...	Visweswaraswami temple, Peda Avutapalli, Gannavaram taluk.	G. V. Subba Rao ..	20
15 Do. ..	Sobanachala and Mallikarjunaswami temples, Agiripalle, Nuzvid taluk.	Suri Ramajogi Sastri.	40
16 Do. ..	Sitharamaswami temple, Gandrayi, Nandigama taluk.	Thota Ganga Rao ..	20
17 Do. ..	Venkatachala, Venugopala and Umamaheswara temples of Kankatava, Bandar taluk.	Kolapalli Sitapathi.	20
18 Guntur ..	Balakoteswaraswami temple, Aravapalli village, Repalle taluk.	M. V. Krishnayya. ..	25
19 Do. ..	Lakshinarasimhaswami temple, Kethavaram, Agraharam, Sattenapalli taluk.	N. Subbayya ..	25 (Scale 25—1—35).
20 Bellary ..	Vadakaraya and Ranganathaswami temples, Hospet, Hospet taluk.	R. Babiah ..	15
21 Chittoor ..	Subrahmanya swami temple at Tiruttani and nine other temples under the Zamindar of Karvetnagar.	T. L. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	80 per mensem
22 Nellore ..	Talpagiri Ranganathaswami temple, Ranganayakulupet, Nellore town.	C. Koteswara Rao ..	50
23 Chingleput ..	Vedapuriswaraswami temple, Tirukkalkundram.	V. Sadanandam ..	35
24 Do. ..	Vijila Varadarajaperumal temple, Balarayanpet.	O. P. Rajagopalachari.	25
25 Do. ..	Tirukameswarar temple, Madavilagam.	Vacant ..	..
26 Do. ..	Masilamaneswarar temple, Tirumullavayal.	C. S. Sivasankara Mudaliyar.	20
27 Do. ..	Sundareswarar temple, Kovur ..	S. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	50
28 Do. ..	Vaikuntaperumal temple, Maduramangalam.	Adikesavalu ..	25

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Serial number and name of district.	Names of temples, village and taluk.	Name of the executive officer.	Pay. RS.
29 Chingleput ..	Sundararajaperumal and Dadiswarar temples, Tirumanam.	K. S. Rajagopalan ..	45
30 North Arcot ..	Lakshminarasimhaswami devasthanam, Sholinghur, Wallajah taluk.	W. C. Manickaswami Mudaliyar.	50
31 South Arcot ..	Vridhdagiriswarar temple, Vridhdachalam.	Balasubrahmanyam ..	50
32 Do. ..	Pattumariamman temple, Kurinjipadi, Cuddalore taluk.	P. Subbaraya Pillai ..	40
33 Do. ..	Thillaiamman temple, Chidambaram.	S. Venkatachalam ..	25
34 Do. ..	ThillaiGovindarajaswami temple, Chidambaram.	S. Natarajan	20
35 Do. ..	Ranganathaswami temple, Tiruvarangam, Kallakurichi taluk.	Balasubrahmanyam ..	20
36 Tanjore ..	Santhanaramaswami, etc., temples, Nidamangalam, Mannargudi taluk.	R. Natesa Ayyar ..	100 per mensem.
37 Do. ..	Rajagopalaswami temple, Mannargudi, Mannargudi taluk.	T. V. Panchapagesa Ayyar.	75 per mensem.
38 Do. ..	Karpaganathaswami temple, Karpaganatharkulam, Tiruturalpundi taluk.	C. Theagaraja Mudaliyar.	100
39 Do. ..	Arunachaleswarar, etc., temples at Kulayur and Theagarajaswami temple at Tiruvaimur, Negapatam taluk.	S. Periaswami ..	54
40 Do. ..	Theagarajaswami temple, Tiruvarur, Negapatam taluk.	V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.	250 per mensem.
41 Trichinopoly ..	Ranganathaswami devasthanam, Srirangam.	S. Rajagopal Nayudu.	100
42 Do. ..	Uthamar temple, Bkshandar Kovil village, Laigudi taluk.	Srinivasan	40
43 Do. ..	Kalyanasapathiswarar, etc., temples, Karur.	Vasudevan Pillai ..	40
44 Do. ..	Kumarakadaswami temples, Manapparai, Kulittalai taluk.	Mutlimali Reddi ..	50
45 Madura ..	Madura, etc., devasthanams, Madura.	R. S. Nayudu ..	400 per mensem.
46 Do. ..	Kudalalagar devasthanam, Madura.	Siddaaya Mudaliyar ..	30
47 Ramnad ..	Vaidyanathaswami devasthanam, Madhavamangalam, Srivilliputtur taluk.	P. Subrahmanyam ..	55
48 Do. ..	Sivan temple, Kalluppatti, Tirupattur taluk.	R. S. Krishnaswami ..	50
49 Coimbatore ..	Kuppidu Vinayagar temple, Aruppapalaiyam, Coimbatore taluk.	S. Srinivasa Mudaliyar.	25
50 Do. ..	Natturayaswami temple, Mettupalaiyam, Dharapuram taluk.	V. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar.	60
51 Do. ..	Kalyana Varadarajaswami and Thandiswaraswami temples, Sankramanallur, Udumalpet taluk.	K. V. Balasubrahmanyam.	40
52 Tinnevely ..	Tirumalai Kumar temple, Panpoli, Tenkasi taluk.	S. Ramalinga Nayudu.	75
53 Malabar ..	Karumanasseri Krishnaswami, Kizhakkancherry village, Palghat taluk.	K. Kochunnu Nayar.	15
54 Do. ..	Parakkat Bhagavathi Kavesseri, Palghat taluk.	K. Padmanabhan Nayar.	25
55 Do. ..	Keralapuram Viswanadhaswami, Koduvayur village, Palghat taluk.	T. Gopalan Nayar ..	15
56 Do. ..	Kizhakkethara Bhagavathi, Kuthanur, Palghat taluk.	A. Ravunni Nayar ..	25
57 Do. ..	Tiruvalathur, etc., temples under Naduvil Math, Kuthanur, Palghat taluk.	K. V. Madhavan Nayar.	100
58 Do. ..	Tirunelli, etc., temples, Peringode, Palghat taluk.	Audi Achari	30
59 Do. ..	Vettakorumakan, Ayuwir, Ponnani taluk.	V. Damodaran Menon.	15
60 Do. ..	Pookatiyur, etc., temples, Edayur, Ponnani taluk.	Cherianujan Raja ..	20
61 Do. ..	Mukkuthala Bhavavathi, Pallikara, Ponnani taluk.	K. R. Yegneswara Ayyar.	20
62 Do. ..	Trikanamukku, Vallathur, Ponnani taluk.	C. Madhavan Nayar ..	18
63 Do. ..	Naralath, Alamallur, Walluvanad taluk.	P. Balakrishna Menon.	8

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Serial number and name of district.	Names of temples, village and taluk.	Name of the executive officer.	Pay.
64 Malabar	.. Ayyappan, Cherplachery, Walluvanad taluk.	V. U. Govindan Nayar.	Rs. 50
65 Do.	.. Vallamkundu Bhagavathi, Kadambazhiprom village, Walluvanad taluk.	E. P. Appuguptan ..	18
66 Do.	.. Erkkateri, Karkitankunnu village, Walluvanad taluk.	P. Appunni Nayar ..	15
67 Do.	.. Tirumullappally temple, Karalamanna village, Walluvanad taluk.	K. Achuthan Nayar.	40
68 Do.	.. Mahadevamangalam, Mundamuka village, Walluvanad taluk.	P. Kunhikuttapoduval,	18
69 Do.	.. Chethalur, Chethalur village, Walluvanad taluk.	C. Ravunni Menon ..	20
70 Do.	.. Panan Kurissi Bhagavathi, Chethalur village, Walluvanad taluk.	A. Narayana Nayar ..	15 paras of paddy.
71 Do.	.. Alayakat temple, Perintalmanna village, Walluvanad taluk.	A. Krishnan Nayar ..	Do.
72 Do.	.. Killikurissi Mangalam, Lakkiti village, Walluvanad taluk.	T. Bhavadasan Nambudiri.	30
73 Do.	.. Chenganikottukavu, Pattambipalliprom village, Walluvanad taluk.	K. V. Sekharan Nambiyar.	15
74 Do.	.. Eravimangalam temple, Eravimangalam village, Walluvanad taluk.	C. Raman Nayar ..	20
75 Do.	.. Thrikalayur temple, Kizhuparamba village, Ernad taluk.	P. Sivarama Menon.	50
76 Do.	.. Potiat temple, Melmurri village, Ernad taluk.	M. N. Nambiyar ..	25
77 Do.	.. Tirunelli temple, Tirunelli village, Ernad taluk.	P. Vasudeva Menon.	50
78 Do.	.. Kannancherry Ganapathi, Panniyakkara village, Calicut taluk.	P. Sreedharan ..	15
79 Do.	.. Edakkayiltherru Ganapathi, Cheruvannur village, Kurumbranad taluk.	C. H. Kuntappa Kurupl.	20
80 Do.	.. Vaprath Kazhakavu temple, Manyur village, Kurumbranad taluk.	K. Chandu ..	15
81 Do.	.. Kuttoth, Purameri village, Kurumbranad taluk.	M. Govinda Marar ..	6
82 Do.	.. Lakshminarasimhaswami temple, Tellicherry, Kottayam taluk.	V. Mukunda Nayak.	15
83 Do.	.. Sreeramaswami, Tellicherry, Kottayam taluk.	Krishna Marar ..	30
84 Do.	.. Kankole Siva, Kankole, Kottayam taluk.	K. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	25
85 Do.	.. Chalath, Puzhathy, Kottayam taluk.	M. K. Sridharan Nambiyar.	1,000 seers of paddy a year.
86 Do.	.. Therru Ganapathi, Azhikoda, Kottayam taluk.	K. N. Kunchiraman Nayar.	360 seers of paddy a year.
87 South Kanara	.. Vishnumurti temple, Kasaragod taluk.	K. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	25
88 Do.	.. Ananthapadmanabha temple, Perdoor, Udipi taluk.	P. N. Madhava Rao, M.A., B.L.	90

II

TEMPLES STILL ADMINISTERED BY THE CIVIL COURTS ACTING UNDER COURT SCHEME.

Serial number and name of district.	Taluk.	Village.	Temple.
1 Vizagapatam.	Sarvashiddhi	.. Pulaparthi	.. Sri Venugopalaswami temple.
2 Do.	Vizianagaram	.. Jinnam Agrabaram.	.. Sri Venkateswaraswami and Sri Jagannathaswami temples.
3 East Godavari.	Razole	.. Munganda Agrabaram.	.. Sri Malleswaraswami temple.
4 Do.	Do.	.. Modikurru	.. Sri Madanagopalaswami temple.
5 Do.	Ramachandrapur	.. Kutukuluru	.. Sri Koteswaraswami temple.
6 Do.	Do.	.. Ramavaram	.. Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple.
7 Do.	Cocanada	.. Chollangi	.. Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.
8 Do.	Ramachandrapur	.. Biccavolu	.. Sri Gollingeswaraswami and Lakshminarasimhaswami temples.
9 Do.	Rajahmundry	.. Korukonda	.. Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.

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Serial number and name of district.	Taluk.	Village.	Temple.
10 Gannavaram.	Oocanada ..	Penuguduru ..	Sri Venugopalaswami temple.
11 Do.	Ramachandrapur ..	Vedurumudi ..	Sri Gopalaswami temple.
12 Do.	Razole ..	Velicheru ..	Sri Seetharamaswami temple.
13 Do.	Do. ..	Kadali ..	Sri Kapotheeswaraswami temple.
14 Do.	Cocanada ..	Injaram ..	Sri Kuppeswaraswami temple.
15 West Godavari.	Bhimavaram ..	Bondada ..	Sri Bhogeswaraswami temple.
16 Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Janardhanaswami temple.
17 Do.	Do. ..	Bhimavaram ..	Sri Bhimeswaraswami temple.
18 Do.	Do. ..	Gunepudi ..	Sri Someswaraswami temple and Sri Janardhanaswami temple.
19 Do.	Do. ..	Kondapadu ..	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.
20 Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Maridi Mahalakshamma temple.
21 Do.	Do. ..	Koppole ..	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple.
22 Do.	Do. ..	Rayakuduru ..	Sri Muleswaraswami temple.
23 Do.	Do. ..	Veeravasarum ..	Sri Veereswaraswami Sri Visweswara and Subrahmanyeswaraswami temples.
24 Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Venugopalaswami and Sri Sitararnaswami temples.
25 Do.	Ellore ..	Punukollu ..	Sri Sitararnaswami temple.
26 Do.	Do. ..	Dwaraka malai, Tiru.	Sri Venkateswaraswami temple.
27 Do.	Narasapur ..	Achanta ..	Sri Rameswaraswami temple and Sri Madanagopalaswami temple.
28 Do.	Do. ..	Daggaluru ..	Sri Nilakanteswaraswami temple.
29 Do.	Do. ..	Digamaru ..	Sri Venugopalaswami temple and Sri Someswaraswami temple.
30 Do.	Do. ..	Kaza ..	Sri Gopalaswami temple.
31 Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Narendraswami temple.
32 Do.	Do. ..	Mogallituru ..	Sri Jagannathaswami temple.
33 Do.	Do. ..	Narasapur ..	Sri Madanagopalaswami temple.
34 Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Emburamannarswami temple and Sri Adikesavaswami temple.
35 Do.	Do. ..	Penumarru ..	Sri Vydyanathaswami temple.
36 Do.	Do. ..	Penumanchili ..	Sri Someswaraswami temple.
37 Do.	Do. ..	Ravipadu ..	Sri Gowthameswaraswami temple.
38 Do.	Do. ..	Vedangi ..	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple.
39 Do.	Kovvur ..	Kukunnur Agraharam.	Sri Umamaheswaraswami temple.
40 Do.	Tanuku ..	Kothalaparru ..	Sri Kesavaswami, etc., temples.
41 Do.	Do. ..	Rameswaram ..	Sri Rameswaram temple.
42 Do.	Do. ..	Tamarada ..	Sri Sangameswaraswami and Madanagopalaswami temples.
43 Do.	Do. ..	Mallipuri ..	Sri Madanagopalaswami temple.
44 Kistna ..	Bezuada ..	Bezuada ..	Sri Durgamalleswaraswami temple.
45 Do.	Gudivada ..	Kowtharam ..	Sri Gowthameswaraswami temple.
46 Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sri Kesavaswami temple.
47 Do.	Do. ..	Angalur ..	Sri Sitharama and Amareswaraswami temples.
48 Do.	Do. ..	Nemmaluru ..	Sri Nageswaraswami temple.
49 Do.	Bandar ..	Godugupeta ..	Sri Venugopalaswami temple.
50 Do.	Do. ..	Kara Agraharam ..	Sri Someswaraswami temple.
51 Do.	Gannavaram ..	Gurajada ..	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple.
52 Do.	Gudivada ..	Guraja ..	Sri Venugopalaswami temple.
53 Do.	Do. ..	Gudivada ..	Sri Veeranjaneyaswami temple.
54 Do.	Do. ..	Moturu ..	Sri Nageswaraswami temple.
55 Do.	Divi ..	Pedamuktevi ..	Sri Lakshminatheswaraswami temple.
56 Do.	Do. ..	Kaikalur ..	Sri Malleswaraswami temple.
57 Do.	Gannavaram ..	Indupalli ..	Sri Kesava and Anjaneyaswami temples.
58 Do.	Do. ..	Gurajada ..	Sri Kodandarnaswami temple.
59 Do.	Kaikalur ..	Kalidindi ..	Sri Venkateswaraswami temple.
60 Do.	Gudivada ..	Vinnakota ..	Sri Janardanaswami temple.
61 Do.	Do. ..	Ventrpragada ..	Sri Nageswaraswami temple.
62 Do.	Bandar ..	Bachupeta ..	Sri Venkateswaraswami temple.
63 Do.	Gannavaram ..	Sayapuram ..	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.

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Serial number and name of district.		Taluk.	Village.	Temple.
64	Kistna	.. Gannavaram	.. Katur ..	Sri Bhimalingeswaraswami temple.
65	Do.	.. Bandar ..	.. Godugupet ..	Sri Venkateswaraswami temple.
66	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Robertsonpet ..	Sri Ramalingeswaraswami temple.
67	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Kojjilipeta ..	Sri Nageswaraswami temple.
68	Do.	.. Kaikalur ..	.. Vadali ..	Sri Jagannathaswami temple.
69	Do.	.. Nuzvid ..	.. Gollapalli ..	Sri Banganathaswami temple.
70	Do.	.. Bandar ..	.. Godugupeta ..	Sri Venugopalaswami temple.
71	Guntur	.. Guntur ..	.. Mangalagiri ..	Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.
72	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Ankireddipalem ..	Sri Puttalamma alias Ghantalamma temple.
73	Do.	.. Narasaraopet ..	.. Konidena ..	Sri Sankaraswami temple.
74	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Do. ..	Sri Chennakesavaswami temple.
75	Do.	.. Guntur ..	.. Anamalapudi Agraharam, ..	Sri Malleswaraswami temple.
76	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Yamarru ..	Do.
77	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Kortepadu ..	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.
78	Kurnool	.. Nandikotkur ..	.. Sreesailam ..	Sri Mallikarjunaswami temple.
79	Nellore	.. Kovvur ..	.. Utukur village ..	Sri Nageswaraswami and Sri Kamakshi Amman temples.
80	Chingleput	.. ..	.. Sriperumbudur ..	Sri Adikesava Perumal and Sri Bastiyakaswami temples.
81	Do.	.. ..	.. Conjeeveram ..	Sri Devarajar temple.
82	Do.	.. ..	.. Do. ..	Sri Ekambareswarar temple.
83	Do.	.. ..	.. Melur ..	Sri Manangeswarar temple.
84	Do.	.. ..	.. Tirunerikarai ..	Sri Satyanatheswarar temple.
85	Do.	.. ..	.. Kavanur ..	Sri Ramatheswarar temple.
86	Do.	.. ..	.. Sirukalathur ..	Sri Amaravatheswarar temple.
87	Do.	.. ..	.. Tirumushi ..	Sri Tirumushi Alwar temple.
88	Do.	.. ..	.. Tinnaneri ..	Sri Bakthavatsala Perumal temple.
89	Do.	.. ..	.. Padiri ..	Sri Varadaraja Perumal temple.
90	Do.	.. ..	.. Conjeeveram ..	Sri Adiputa Parameswari (Kali-amman) temple.
91	Do.	.. ..	.. Singaperumalkoll. ..	Sri Pataladi Narasimhaswami temple.
92	Do.	.. ..	.. Tirukuchur ..	Sri Marundeswarar and Sri Thiagarajaswami temples.
93	Do.	.. ..	.. Tiruvallur ..	Sri Veeraraghavar temple.
94	Do.	.. ..	.. Tirumaraikadu ..	Sri Sattanadeswarar temple.
95	Do.	.. ..	.. Kaladipet ..	Sri Kalyanavaradarajaswami temple.
96	Do.	.. ..	.. Seethaijin ..	Sri Kalpeswarar temple.
97	Do.	.. ..	.. Konnur ..	Sri Sowmya Damodara Perumal temple.
98	Do.	.. ..	.. Angambakkam ..	Sri Ambalavaneswarar temple.
99	Do.	.. ..	.. Perungoli ..	Sri Kumareswarar temple.
100	Do.	.. ..	.. Saldapet ..	Sri Karneswarar temple.
101	Do.	.. ..	.. Arni ..	Sri Sampangi. Pichaleswarar temple.
102	Do.	.. ..	.. Tiruvottiyur ..	Sri Thiagarajaswami temple.
103	Do.	.. ..	.. Kolipathagal ..	Sri Sundareswarar and Sri Vaikundeswarar temples.
104	Do.	.. ..	.. Tiruvadanthai ..	Sri Nithyakalyanaswami temple.
105	Do.	.. ..	.. Tiruvanniyur ..	Sri Marudeswarar temple.
106	Do.	.. ..	.. Natham ..	Sri Tiruvaleswarar temple.
107	North Arcot	.. Arkonam ..	.. Avalur ..	Sri Sundararajaperumal temple.
108	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Kalathur ..	Sri Thathaswarar temple.
109	Do.	.. Gudiyattam ..	.. Thuthipet ..	Sri Bindumathaswami temple.
110	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Kamparajapuram ..	Sri Egvalliamman temple.
111	Do.	.. Tiruvannamalai ..	.. Tiruvannamalai ..	Sri Arunachaleswarar devasthanam.
112	Do.	.. Wallajah ..	.. Tirupparkadal ..	Sri Prasannavenkatesaperumal temple.
113	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Wallajah ..	Sri Kannikaparameswari temple.
114	Do.	.. Vellore ..	.. Vellore ..	Sri Meenakshisundareswarar temple.
115	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Virinchipuram ..	Sri Margabanduswami temple.
116	South Arcot	.. Chidambaram ..	.. Puliyanakudi ..	Sri Ayyanar and Sri Mariamman temples.
117	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Reddiyar ..	Sri Viswanathaswami temple.
118	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Nattarmangalam ..	Sri Kallasanathaswami temple.
119	Do.	.. Villupuram ..	.. Vikravandi ..	Sri Agatheswaraswami and Sri Bhumeswarar temples.
120	Do.	.. Chidambaram ..	.. Perianargunam ..	Sri Mariamman and Sri Kali-amman temples.
121	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Chidambaram ..	Sri Selliamman temple.
122	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Srimushnam ..	Sri Bhuvarahaswami temple.
123	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Viracholagam ..	Sri Drowpathiamman temple.
124	Do.	.. Do. ..	.. Karur ..	Sri Selliamman temple.

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Serial number and name of district.		Tajuk.	Village.	Temple.
125	South Arcot ..	Chidambaram	.. Muttam ..	.. Sri Pranavapuriswarar, etc. temples.
126	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chidambaram	.. Sri Anantheeswarar temple.
127	Do. ..	Cuddalore ..	.. Tiruppulliyur ..	.. Sri Pataleswarar temple.
128	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Viruvendipuram ..	.. Sri Devanayakaswami temple.
129	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Kurinjipadi ..	.. Sri Puthumariamman temple.
130	Do. ..	Chidambaram	.. Valayamadevi ..	.. Sri Vedanarayanaperumal temple.
131	Do. ..	Cuddalore ..	.. Tirukkandeeswararam.	.. Sri Natanapatheswarar temple.
132	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Cuddalore	.. Sri Kuttiyandavar temple.
133	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Cuddalore O.T. ..	.. Sri Kasiviswanathaswami temple.
134	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Do. ..	.. Sri Kumaraswami temple.
135	Do. ..	Kallakurichi	.. Chittalore	.. Sri Subrahmanyaswami temple.
136	Do. ..	Villupuram ..	.. Kumarakuppam ..	.. Sri Subrahmanyaswami temple.
137	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Koliyanur ..	.. Sri Putlayee Amman temple.
138	Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam	.. Kumbakonam	.. Sri Varadarajaswami temple.
139	Do. ..	Pat tukkottai	.. Sillathur ..	.. Sri Viswanathaswami temple.
140	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	.. Tanjore ..	.. Sri Kamakshiamman temple.
141	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Pudukhatram (Alamelupuram).	.. Sri Vennopalaswami temple.
142	Do. ..	Kumbakonam	.. Tiruvidadamarudur.	.. Sri Mahalingaswami temple.
143	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Kumbakonam	.. Sri Swetavigneswarar temple.
144	Do. ..	Papanasam ..	.. Thillaiyanallur attached to Alangudi.	.. Sri Varadarajar temple.
145	Do. ..	Kumbakonam	.. Kumbakonam	.. Sri Bhagavathi Pillaiyar temple.
146	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Pandanallur	.. Sri Pasupathiswaraswami temple.
147	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Bhuvanendrapuram Agharam, Kumbakonam town.	.. Sri Anjaneyswami temple.
148	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Pettai Mallaya, Jettai street, Kumbakonam town.	.. Sri Krishnaswami temple.
149	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Tiruvelanjuli	.. Sri Tiruvelanjuli Vaithilingam Pillai's charities attached to Sweta Vigneswarar temple.
150	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Kumbakonam	.. Sri Sarangapaniswami temple.
151	Do. ..	Shiyali ..	.. Velur ..	.. Sri Valdeswarankoil temple.
152	Do. ..	Mayavaram	.. Tirukkadayur	.. Sri Amirthagadeswarar temple.
153	Do. ..	Nannilam ..	.. Tiruppegalore	.. Sri Agniswaraswami temple.
154	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Tiruchengattankudi.	.. Sri Rudrapureswaraswami temple.
155	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Tirumelchiyur	.. Sri Meganathaswami temple.
156	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Ramagai ..	.. Sri Viswanathaswami temple.
157	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Tiruppayathan-kudi.	.. Sri Tiruppayathanathaswami temple.
158	Do. ..	Tiruthuraiyandi	.. Vedaranyam	.. Sri Vedaranyeswarar temple.
159	Do. ..	Negapattam ..	.. Ettigudi ..	.. Sri Subramanyswami temple.
160	Do. ..	Papanasam ..	.. Annmapet ..	.. Sri Karpagavinayakar temple.
161	Trichinopoly.	Perambalur	.. Aduthurai ..	.. Sri Aparatharakshagar temple.
162	Do. ..	Musiri	.. Reddiapatti ..	.. Sri Varadarajaperumal temple.
163	Do. ..	Lalgudi ..	.. Omandur ..	.. Sri Kamakshiamman temple.
164	Do. ..	Trichinopoly	.. Bigg Kammala Street, Trichinopoly town.	.. Sri Kalliamman temple.
165	Madura ..	Madura ..	.. Madura ..	.. Sri Kallalagar devasthanam.
166	Ramnad ..	Sivaganga ..	.. Alagapuri ..	.. Sri Vettudayar kalliamman temple.
167	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Ariakudy ..	.. Sri Tiruvengadamudayar temple.
168	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Rameswaram	.. Sri Ramanathaswami temple.
169	Tinnevelly	Tiruchendur	.. Alwartirunagari ..	.. Sri Athinathalar temple.
170	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Tiruchendur	.. Sri Subramaniaswami Devasthanam.
171	Salem ..	Salem ..	.. Shevapet ..	.. Sri PrasannaVenkatachalapati and Mariamman temples.
172	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Fort—Salem	.. Sri Kottai Mariamman temple.
173	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Salem (Gogai)	.. Sri Ramalingachowdeswari temple.
174	Do. ..	Namakkal ..	.. Namakkal	.. Sri Narasimha-Ranganathaswami devasthanam.
175	Do. ..	Do. ..	.. Sendamangalam	.. Sri Lakshminarayanawami temple, Sri Someswaraswami temple and Sri Nainamalai Varadarajaswami devasthanam.

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Serial number and name of district.			Taluk.	Village.	Temple.
176	Salem	..	Namakkal	.. Pandamangalam	.. Sri Kalyanavenkataramanaswami temple.
177	Do.	..	Do.	.. Paramathy	.. Sri Kothandaramaswami temple and Sri Bhumeswaraswami temple.
178	Do.	..	Do.	.. Mohanur	.. Sri Achala Deepeswaraswami and Sri Kalyanapurna Venkataramanaswami temples.
179	Do.	..	Do.	.. Kargudi	.. Sri Kailasanathaswami temple.
180	Do.	..	Do.	.. Tipparamahadevi	.. Sri Srinivasaperumal temple.
181	Do.	..	Do.	.. Thathayyangarpet.	.. Sri Iswaram temple.
182	Do.	..	Do.	.. Kabillamalai	.. Sri Subramaniaswami temple.
183	Do.	..	Harur	.. Gudalur	.. Sri Alagiri Perumal temple.
184	Do.	..	Do.	.. Hanumathirtham.	.. Sri Hanumantheswaraswami temple.
185	Do.	..	Do.	.. Uthangarai	.. Sri Lakshminarayanawami temple.
186	Do.	..	Do.	.. Do.	.. Sri Kasiviswanathaswami temple.
187	Do.	..	Do.	.. Nallapuram	.. Sri Pattabhiramaswami temple.
188	Do.	..	Do.	.. Pasardi	.. Sri Venkatanarasimhaswami temple.
189	Do.	..	Do.	.. Thengaraikottai	.. Sri Kalyanaramaswami temple.
190	Do.	..	Do.	.. Do.	.. Sri Nanjundeswaraswami temple.
191	Do.	..	Do.	.. Harur	.. Sri Vaneswaraswami temple.
192	Do.	..	Do.	.. Do.	.. Sri Varadarajaswami temple.
193	Do.	..	Do.	.. Kambainallur	.. Sri Lakshminarayanawami temple.
194	Do.	..	Do.	.. Do.	.. Sri Thesinatheswaraswami temple.
195	Coimbatore	..	Erode	.. Erode	.. Sri Kongalamman temple.
196	Do.	..	Coimbatore	.. Perur	.. Sri Patteswaraswami temple.
197	Malabar	..	Palghat	.. Kavasseri	.. Sri Parakkat Bhagavathi temple.
198	Do.	..	Do.	.. Peringudi	.. Sri Tirunelli, etc., temples.
199	Do.	..	Do.	.. Pallavoor	.. Sri Trippallavoor temple.
200	Do.	..	Ponnani	.. Edayur	.. Sri Pookatiyur temple.
201	Do.	..	Walluvanad	.. Cherplachery	.. Sri Cherplachery temple.
202	Do.	..	Do.	.. Katambazhiprom	.. Sri Vallamkundu Baghavathi temple.
203	Do.	..	Do.	.. Karalamanna	.. Sri Thirumullapalli temple.
204	Do.	..	Do.	.. Lakkiti	.. Sri Killikurissimangalam temple.
205	Do.	..	Kottayam	.. Menaprom	.. Sri Vettakoruman temple.
206	Do.	..	Do.	.. Tellicherry	.. Sri Ramaswami temple.
207	Do.	..	Chirakkal	.. Pashathi	.. Sri Chalal temple.
208	Do.	..	Do.	.. Kottoor	.. Sri Vellora Chuzhali temple.
209	South Kanara.	..	Puthur	.. Subramanya	.. Sri Kukke Subramanya temple.
210	Do.	..	Mangalore	.. Mangalore Kasba.	.. Sri Venkatarama temple.
211	Do.	..	Kasaragod	.. Manjeshwar	.. Sri Sreemad Anantheshwar temple.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 28 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 220 supra.]

From the Mangalore Landing and Shipping Fund.

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Hand-dredging of sand at Jeppoo to enable clay and tile boats to go alongside wharves (1928-29)	6,995	10	0
1-A. Reclamation work of foreshore construction of South Reclamation wall	10,693	0	0
2 Construction of a coal shed for storage of coal for dredger (1929-30)	2,139	0	0
3 Purchase of a single Grab dredger in lieu of the two Grab dredgers condemned with an extra wholetime grab (1929-30 and 1931-32)	57,521	0	0
4 Hand-dredging a channel from Kudroli to north reclamation to enable clay and tile boats from Kudroli to go to native craft (1930-31 and 1931-32)	4,932	0	0
5 Five-ton hand-crane for lifting heavy packages (1930-31)	5,056	13	0
6 Suction cutter dredger with 24 Pontoons and pipe line 600 feet and Capital dredging for 1½ years	2,47,000	0	0
7 Construction of a dry dock (Rs. 1,18,641 — Rs. 30,141).	88,500	0	0

From the Malpe Landing and Shipping Fund.

1 Removing silt from channel for boat traffic (1929-30) ..	350	0	0
2 Construction of sheet pile jetty for landing and shipping (1931-32 and 1932-33)	8,313	0	0

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 32 asked by Sri S. A. S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 224 supra.]

*List of Commissioners of Municipalities as on the
7th November 1938.*

I.C. = Indian Christian. A.I. = Anglo-Indian. N.B. = Non-Brahman. S.C. = Scheduled Caste.
M. = Muhammadan. B. = Brahman.

Name of Municipality.	Name of Commissioner.	Caste or community.	Previous appointment.	Pay, etc., as Commissioner.		
				Pay.	Special pay.	Conveyance allowance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coimbatore ..	E. H. S. Abraham.	I.C.	Deputy Collector ..	Rs. 550	Rs. 100	Rs. 40
Madura ..	R.D. Paul ..	I.C.	Do. ..	700	100	40
Ootacamund.	F. W. Haughton, M.B.E.	A.I.	Paid Chairman, Municipal Council, Coonoor.	480	..	40
Salem ..	C. Krishnaswami Chetti.	N.B.	Superintendent, Madras Public Service Commission.	320	50	40
Trichinopoly ..	C. B. Karunakara Menon.	N.B.	Revenue Officer, Calicut Municipality.	250	..	40
Bellary ..	A. V. Krishna Rao Nayudu.	N.B.	Manager, Kistna District Board (Resigned).	235	..	20
Bezwada ..	K. Sanyasiraju ..	N.B.	Secretary, Vizagapatam District Board.	475	..	40
Calicut ..	T. M. Ramaswami (on leave).	N.B.	District Panchayat Officer.	175	..	20
Cocanada ..	K. Govindarajulu Nayudu (Offg.).	N.B.	Clerk, Local Administration Department.	165	41½	20
	A. Reddi.	N.B.	Secretary, Cuddapah District Board.	220	..	(Posted) 20
Conjeeveram ..	A. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Auditor, Accountant-General's Office.	175	43½	15
Coonoor ..	S. Devagnanam Nadar.	I.C.	Sub-Assistant Director of Survey.	500	..	40
Cuddalore ..	D. Gnanaolivu ..	I.C.	Motor Vehicles Inspector.	200	50	20
Cuddapah ..	G. Rajendra Rao Nayudu.	N.B.	Secretary, North Nellore District Board.	135	..	15
Ellore ..	K. Venkatadri Choudhari.	N.B.	Manager, Tenali Municipality.	145	..	(Posted) 15
Guntur ..	Rao Sahib S. Muthuswami Ayyar.	B.	Tahsildar, Anantapur.	300	50	20
Kodaikanal ..	A. Balasubrahmanya Pillai.	N.B.	Secretary, Karaikudi Municipality.	190	+ 22½ H.A.	20
Kumbakonam.	N. R. Sambandam Pillai.	N.B.	Revenue Officer, Salem Municipality (No lien).	250	..	20
Mangalore ..	K. P. Kandaswami Pillai.	N.B.	Revenue Officer, Ootacamund Municipality (No lien).	300	..	20
Masulipatam ..	Gulam Nabi Sahib.	M.	Superintendent, Development Department.	360	50	20
Negapatam ..	M. G. Punyakoti Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Sarishtadar, Coimbatore District Court.	200	50	20
Rajahmundry.	B. Mallappa ..	N.B.	Secretary, Adoni Municipality.	220	..	20
Tanjore ..	N. Chami Nayar.	N.B.	Upper Division Clerk, Local Administration Secretariat.	175	43½	(Posted) 15
Tirunelveli ..	S. Ramachandran.	B.	Manager, Office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	185	46½	20

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Name of Municipality.	Name of Commissioner.	Caste or community.	Previous appointment.	Pay, etc., as Commissioner.		
				Pay.	Special pay.	Conveyance allowance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				RS.	RS.	RS.
Tuticorin ..	V. N. Subbaraya Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Superintendent, Finance Secretariat.	280	50	20
Vellore ..	M. Minakshisundaram Pillai.	N.B.	Revenue Officer, Coonoor Municipality.	250	..	20
Vizagapatam ..	K. Ramakrishnaya.	N.B.	District Panchayat Officer.	190	..	20
Vizianagram ..	D. C. B. Venkata Rao.	N.B.	Sub-Registrar ..	150	37½	20
Adoni ..	V. Sobhanadri Rao Nayudu.	N.B.	District Panchayat Officer.	190	..	20
Anakapalle ..	Ameeralli Tabrizi Sahib.	M.	Special Officer, Repalle Panchayat Board.	100	..	15
Anantapur ..	C. Sundaresa Mudaliyar.	N.B.	District Panchayat Officer.	175	..	20 (Posted).
Cannanore ..	K. P. Narayana Menon.	N.B.	Manager, Calicut Municipality.	120	..	15
Chidambaram.	V. Chendil Velayudha Nadar.	N.B.	Manager, Sivakasi Municipality.	145	..	15
Chingleput ..	M. A. Rahman ..	M.	Assessor, Madras Corporation.	145	..	15
Chittoor ..	T. Purushothama Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Clerk, Education and Public Health Department.	165	41½	20 (Posted).
	P. Muniratnam Pillai.	N.B.	(Officiating) Manager, Gudiyattam Municipality.	100	..	15
Cochin ..	R. V. Kamath ..	B.	Manager, Cannanore Municipality.	145	..	15
Devakotta ..	H. Abdul Hamid Sahib.	M.	Sub-Registrar ..	100	..	15
Dharapuram ..	Rao Sahib T. R. Masilamani Nadar.	I.C.	Waterworks Supervisor, Ootacamund Municipality.	175	..	15
Dindigul ..	A. Murugesam Pillai.	N.B.	Upper Division Clerk, Finance Secretariat.	175	43½	20
Erode ..	T. A. Lakshmana Pillai.	N.B.	Tahsildar, Ramnad district.	270	50	20
Gudivada ..	P. S. Vasudeyan.	B.	Special Officer, Repalle Panchayat.	125	..	15
Gudiyattam ..	R. G. Daniel ..	I.C.	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat.	100	25	15
Hindupur ..	Vacant (Chairman, Municipal Council, in charge).	..	..	..	..	..
Hospet ..	N. G. Reddi ..	N.B.	District Panchayat Officer.	175	..	20
Karalkudi ..	S. Ramadoss Nayudu.	N.B.	Revenue Officer, Trichinopoly Municipality (No lien).	175	..	15
Karur ..	M. Govinda Menon.	N.B.	Special Officer, Tiruvallur Panchayat Board.	120	..	15
Kurnool ..	B. Lakshmana Pillai.	N.B.	Officiating Secretary, Anantapur District Board (No lien).	135	..	15
Mannargudi ..	V. D. Shanmuga Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Clerk, North Arcot District Board.	145	..	15 (Posted).
Mayavaram ..	K. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Revenue Officer, Erode Municipality.	175	..	20
Nandyal ..	S. R. Jeparatnam.	I.C.	Sub-Registrar ..	110	27½	15
Narasaraopet..	S. Sitaramayya ..	S.C.	Accountant, Cuddapah District Board.	145	..	15
Nellore ..	C. Narasimham ..	N.B.	Probationary District Panchayat Officer (No lien).	205	..	20
Ongole ..	S. Krishnayya Chetti.	N.B.	Manager, Proddatur Municipality.	145	..	15

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Name of Municipality.	Name of Commissioner.	Caste or community.	Previous appointment.	Pay, etc., as Commissioner.		
				Pay.	Special pay.	Conveyance allowance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Palacole ..	J. Sambayya Choudhari (on leave) Chairman, Municipal Council in charge.	N.B.	Assistant Panchayat Officer, Guntur.	135	..	15
Palamcottah ..	K. Ramalinga Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Sub-Registrar ..	135	..	15
Palghat ..	C. P. Madhava Menon.	N.B.	Upper Division Clerk, Development Secretariat.	140	35	15
Palni ..	R. Marudamuthu Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Manager, Dharapuram Municipality.	145	..	15
Periyakulam ..	R. Purushothama Sastri.	B.	Manager, Mayavaram Municipality.	125	..	(Posted). 15
Pollachi ..	K. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	B.	Manager, Udumalpet Municipality.	145	..	15
Proddatur ..	P. Pichi Reddi ..	N.B.	Special Officer, Madanapalle Panchayat Board.	120	..	15
Saidapet ..	S. R. Sellaraj ..	I.C.	Clerk, Public Works Department.	170	42½	15
Srirangam ..	S. Kuppaswami Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Manager, Tiruppur Municipality.	145	..	15
Srivilliputtur ..	K. Rajamani ..	I.C.	Clerk, Development Department.	135	..	(Posted). 15
Tadpatri ..	Y. Guru Reddi	N.B.	District Panchayat Officer.	165	..	20
Tellicherry ..	P. A. Sankara Menon.	N.B.	Superintendent, Malabar District Board.	145	..	15
Tenali ..	I. Raja Rao Nayudu.	N.B.	Accountant, Kistna District Board.	145	..	15
Tirupati ..	S. T. Varadachari.	B.	Officiating Secretary, Cuddapah District Board.	135	..	15
Tiruppur ..	S. Sivaswami Ayyar.	B.	Clerk, Local Administration Department.	165	41½	15
Tirupattur ..	H. H. Schamnad Sahib.	M	District Panchayat Officer, South Kanara.	190	..	20
Tiruvannamalai.	A. Gopalakrishna Ayyar.	B.	Head Clerk, Pollachi Municipality.	125	..	15
Tiruvarur ..	K. P. M. Telakat.	N.B.	Engineering Supervisor, Virudunagar Municipality.	135	..	15
Vaniyambadi ..	M. P. Alexander.	I.C.	Officiating Secretary, North Ramnad District Board.	125	..	15
Villupuram ..	T. E. Gomathinayagam Pillai.	N.B.	Manager, Palamcottah Municipality.	145	..	15
Virudunagar.	Syed Muhammad Sahib.	M.	Upper Division Clerk, Local Administration Department.	165	41½	20
Bimlipatam ..	Hyder Ali Khan Sahib.	M.	Sub-Registrar ..	100	..	15
Bodinayakanur.	P. S. Venugopal Nayudu.	N.B.	Head Clerk, East Tanjore District Court.	150	37½	15
Chicacole ..	K. Subba Rao ..	B.	Manager, Ongole Municipality.	100	..	15
Chirala ..	S. Ankanna (Special officer).	N.B.	Manager, Masulipatam Municipality.	145	..	15
Peddapuram ..	A. Varadarajulu Mudaliyar.	N.B.	Sub-Registrar ..	125	..	15
Sivakasi ..	C. M. Ganesan ..	S.C.	Clerk, Home Department.	120	..	15
Udumalpet ..	M. R. Gopal Singh.	N.B.	Clerk, Development Department.	125	..	15
Udipi ..	N. Narayana Shenoy.	B.	Manager, Tellicherry Municipality.	165	..	15
Walajapet ..	S. N. P. Arumuga Kaviraj.	N.B.	Secretary, Nilgiris District Board.	145	..	15

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 34 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938, page 225 supra.]

Statement showing the rates of discount allowed to licensed stamp-vendors during the ten years ending 31st March 1938 for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and copy stamp papers.

Description of stamps.	Rate per cent of discount allowed.							
	In Madras and other towns the population of which exceeds 50,000 according to the latest Census.		At places in the mufassal within 3 miles of which stamps are sold by the Government.			At other places.		
	Prior to 15th January 1937.	With effect from 15th January 1937.	Prior to 15th January 1937.	With effect from 15th January 1937.	With effect from 1st April 1937.	Prior to 15th January 1937.	With effect from 15th January 1937.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Non-judicial stamps—								
(a) Adhesive—								
(1) Not exceeding in value As. 8 each (other than one anna revenue labels).	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	3 2 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	
(2) Exceeding As. 8 but not exceeding Rs. 5 each ..	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 9 8	2 9 8	1 9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	
(3) Exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 50 each.	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	
(4) Exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 each. †	0 12 6	0 6 3	0 12 6	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 12 6	0 6 3	
	(from 1st April 1929).							
(b) Hundi	3 2 0	2 1 4	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	
(c) Impressed—								
(1) Not exceeding Rs. 50 in value each	3 2 0	2 1 4	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	
(2) Exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 each. †	2 5 6	1 9 0	2 5 6	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 5 6	1 9 0	
	(from 1st April 1929).							
Judicial stamps—								
(1) of the value of Re. 1 or less	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8	
(2) of the value not exceeding Rs. 50 each	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	
(3) of the value exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100. †	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	
	(from 1st April 1929).							
Copy stamp papers	3 2 0	1 0 8	4 11 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	6 4 0	4 11 0	

* Prior to 1st October 1932 the rates in column (2) above applied only to stamp-vendors in the towns of Madras, Bellary, Vellore, Tanjore-Kumbakonam, Negapatam, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and Calicut. As the population of Negapatam town is below 50,000 according to the census of 1931 the stamp-vendors in that town are now allowed discount at the rates in column (6) above.

† Licensed stamp-vendors were permitted to sell stamps of these denominations only from 1st April 1929.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 35 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldhana at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th December 1938 page, 226 supra.]

Statement No. I showing the figures of Provincial Revenue for the years 1931-32 to 1937-38 for the three districts the Nilgiris, Bellary and South Kanara.

Revenue Heads. (1)	Nilgiris.								Bellary.			
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.	1937-1938.		1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	1.87	1.98	1.58	1.64	1.65	1.64	1.79		17.47	22.47	19.05	13.21
Provincial Excise	6.08	5.72	5.21	5.19	5.31	5.48	5.16		12.16	12.92	12.74	12.17
Stamps	1.16	1.16	1.25	1.20	1.33	1.24	1.11		3.34	3.16	3.11	3.03
Forest	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..		.37	.18	.15	.15
Registration	.09	.10	.09	.11	.09	.11	.12		.43	.42	.41	.49
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03		..	..	..	..
Other taxes and duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.02		..	..	..	..
Irrigation, etc. (for which capital accounts are kept).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Irrigation, etc. (for which no capital accounts are kept).	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02		..	.05	..	.01
Interest	.52	.48	.51	.41	.41	.38	.40		.48	.48	.57	.40
Administration of Justice ..	.12	.16	.16	.15	.10	.15	.14		.23	.26	.27	.25
Jails and Convict Settlements.	.02	.01	.01	.01	..	..	..		.06	.03	.04	.05
Police	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02		.02	.01	.02	.02
Education	.03	.01	.04	.02	.01	.01	.01		.02	.05	.05	.06
Medical	.19	.19	.23	.23	.21	.15	.13		.09	.07	.08	.13
Public Health	.11	.09	.10	.10	.10	.11	.48		.03	.03	.03	.05
Agriculture	.15	.17	.28	.18	.15	.18	.14		.08	.04	.08	.12
Veterinary							.02					
Co-operation							.03					
Industries	..	..	.06	.08	.14	.08	.07		.08	.06	.07	.09
Miscellaneous Departments ..	2.00	1.87	1.70	1.78	1.91	2.01	.05		.94	1.06	.75	.93
Civil Works	.25	.24	.28	.25	.24	.35	.30		.12	.12	.13	.14
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04		.04	.04	.04	.04
Stationery and Printing ..	.02	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	.02		.04	.04	.03	.03
Miscellaneous	.05	.06	.05	.11	.10	.08	.09		.20	.18	.26	.20
Total ..	12.74	12.35	11.67	11.57	11.87	12.08	12.19		36.20	41.67	37.88	31.57

Bellary—cont.

South Kanara.

Revenue heads.	1935-1936. (13)	1936-1937. (14)	1937-1938. (15)	1931-1932. (16)	1932-1933. (17)	1933-1934. (18)	1934-1935. (19)	1935-1936. (20)	1936-1937. (21)	1937-1938. (22)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	22.12	16.45	10.08	24.15	25.33	23.76	23.60	25.98	24.70	26.43
Provincial Excise	12.04	12.82	13.01	10.73	10.62	11.08	11.03	10.39	10.34	10.25
Stamps	2.83	3.06	2.81	6.96	7.22	6.87	6.68	6.16	6.00	5.56
Forest	.15	.13	.12	— .01	..	— .01	— .01	..	..	..
Registration	.41	.48	.49	.93	.99	.97	.98	.90	.86	.90
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.97
Other taxes and duties ..	..	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	.03
Irrigation, etc. (for which capital accounts are kept).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation, etc. (for which no capital accounts are kept.)	.01	..	.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	.30	.36	.33	.15	.12	.09	.08	.05	.04	.08
Administration of Justice ..	.23	.26	.24	.26	.35	.36	.29	.30	.43	.30
Jails and Convict Settlements.	.04	.05	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Police	.02	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.02	.01	.02	.03
Education	.05	.05	.04	.36	.30	.33	.37	.33	.30	.29
Medical	.09	.12	.11	.03	.03	.06	.05	.05	.05	.05
Public Health	.08	.11	.07	.02	.02	.03	.02	.03	.03	.03
Agriculture	..	..	.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	.06
Veterinary	.11	.13	..	.06	.06	.09	.11	.12	.16	..
Co-operation	..	..	.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	.09
Industries	.05	.11	.06	.86	.82	.87	.88	1.09	.56	.64
Broadcasting	..	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Departments ..	.90	1.04	.15	1.57	2.12	1.61	1.78	1.96	2.16	.21
Civil Works	.15	.20	.18	.02	.02	.04	.04	.03	.07	.14
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	.03	.05	.04	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02
Stationery and Printing ..	.04	.03	.03	.04	.05	.04	.06	.04	.08	.05
Miscellaneous	.22	.18	.21	.17	.26	1.54	1.68	.66	.84	.99
Total ..	39.87	35.66	29.19	46.36	48.34	47.77	47.68	48.13	46.66	48.13

Statement No. I showing the figures of Expenditure for the years 1931-32 to 1937-38 for the three districts the Nilgiris, Bellary and South Kanara.

(1)	Nilgiris.							Bellary.			
	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.	1937-1938.	1931-1932	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	08	09	09	09	09	12	08	06	08	06	07
Provincial Excise	18	18	21	18	18	12	12	95	99	102	93
Stamps	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	07	07	06	06
Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	09	..	..	01
Registration	08	08	08	08	08	08	09	46	41	46	47
Charges of Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.15	..	..	..	..
Other taxes and duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure—Financed from ordinary revenues.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	24	55	45
Interest on debt and other obligations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	01	..	..	..	..
General Administration ..	3.49	3.31	3.45	3.46	3.65	4.60	4.14	7.93	7.73	7.90	7.98
Administration of Justice ..	64	50	48	47	47	49	52	1.66	1.68	1.51	1.60
Jails and Convict Settlements.	67	66	70	31	06	07	02	3.04	1.71	1.50	1.52
Police	1.75	1.80	1.88	1.85	1.89	1.85	1.91	4.79	4.57	4.37	4.43
Scientific Departments ..	05	06	02	01	..	01	01	..	..	..	..
Education	2.21	2.17	2.27	2.38	2.35	2.40	2.56	4.66	4.76	4.73	4.54
Medical	2.18	2.24	2.18	2.22	2.24	2.21	2.21	1.07	1.11	1.15	1.15
Public Health	97	81	64	65	69	63	73	46	62	46	57
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	07	..	..	..	..
Industries	28	20	17	16	15	17	15	59	27	29	29
Miscellaneous Departments ..	85	1.04	97	1.03	1.17	1.26	1.13	1.10	1.18	1.19	1.27
Civil Works	3.88	2.40	3.83	2.67	1.87	2.13	1.29	1.94	2.29	2.21	2.76
Famine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	1.68	01	09
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	1.01	1.07	94	92	99	1.06	74	77	84	85	87
Commutation of Pensions ..	..	16	..	07	24	07	..	10	20	08	03
Stationery and Printing ..	05	05	06	07	06	06	13	01	04	..	02
Miscellaneous	90	1.04	90	89	89	90	89	01	01	01	01
Total ..	20.10	18.67	19.72	18.39	17.97	19.15	17.84	31.75	31.54	29.61	30.37

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Expenditure heads.	Bellary—cont.			South Kanara.						
	1936-1936.	1936-1937.	1937-1938.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	1936-1937.	1937-1938.
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.43	0.33	2.65	2.19	0.80	0.11	0.94
Provincial Excise	0.91	0.95	1.06	1.32	1.16	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.23	1.30
Stamps	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09
Forest	0.01	0.01	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.78	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.83
Charges of Motor Vehicles Acts.	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other taxes and duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	0.37	0.23	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt and other obligations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Administration ..	7.97	8.52	8.35	7.03	6.63	6.88	6.84	7.16	7.32	7.05
Administration of Justice ..	1.47	1.70	1.74	2.47	2.44	2.54	2.45	2.54	2.54	2.56
Jails and Convict Settlements.	1.61	1.57	1.57	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.12
Police	4.49	4.53	4.63	2.78	2.71	2.69	2.70	2.67	2.77	2.79
Scientific Departments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	4.66	4.75	4.78	8.42	8.67	8.73	8.73	8.94	9.78	9.79
Medical	1.25	1.24	1.21	1.39	1.24	1.45	1.61	1.66	1.75	1.70
Public Health	0.54	0.66	1.40	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.29
Agriculture	..	..	0.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.49
Veterinary	..	..	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.16
Co-operation	..	..	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.42
Industries	..	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.57
Miscellaneous Departments ..	1.18	1.07	0.50	0.59	0.49	0.52	0.53	0.50	0.52	0.53
Civil Works	2.75	3.32	3.19	2.54	2.12	2.22	2.51	2.61	3.04	2.75
Famine	0.60	..	0.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	0.92	0.93	0.97	1.95	2.17	2.27	2.43	2.49	2.58	2.60
Commutation of Pensions ..	0.03	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.22	0.12	0.86	0.10	0.32	0.16
Stationery and Printing ..	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05
Miscellaneous	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Total ..	31.27	32.16	33.73	32.50	31.36	34.62	35.27	34.10	35.46	35.82

Statement No. II showing the irrigation, industrial and other projects, the capital invested and the income from investments.

Irrigation projects.			Industrial projects.			Other projects.		
Nature of the work.	Capital invested.	Income on the investments from 1931-32 to 1936-37.	Nature of the work.	Capital invested.	Income on the investments from 1931-32 to 1936-37.	Nature of the work.	Capital invested.	Income on the investments from 1931-32 to 1936-37.
	RS. LAKHS.			RS. LAKHS.			RS. LAKHS.	
South Kanara Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Bellary Basavannah channel system.	5.76 up to the end of 1936-37.	The revenue realised from the system is kept separate only from 1937-38. Hence, no figures are available from 1931-32 to 1936-37.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
The Nilgiris Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Cinchona Plantations and Quinine Factory.	No figures of the capital invested are available. The value of the plantations 1932-33 .. 21 and factory on 1933-34 .. 30 31st March 1937 1934-35 .. 44 was about Rs. 1935-36 .. 32 22.19 lakhs. 1936-37 .. 2.53	LAKHS. RS.	Pykara Hydro-Electric Project.	* 111.59	LAKHS. RS. 1931-32 .. Not avail- 1932-33 .. able. 1933-34 .. '68 1934-35 .. '95 1935-36 .. 1.22 1936-37 .. 1.19
Madakasira taluk (Anantapur district).	Improvements to minor irrigation works (special accelerated programme of improvements debited to the capital head "68. Construction of Irrigation Works").	37	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Hosur taluk (Salem district).	Do.	21	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kollegal taluk (Coimbatore district).	Do.	35	Purchase of shares in the Kollegal Silk Filatures Limited, Kollegal.	18	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
					The shares were purchased in 1937-38, the concern has not been long enough in the field to declare a dividend.			

* The expenditure represents the outlay on works in the Nilgiris only. The revenue represents the gross revenue realized in the Nilgiris only and does not take into account, working expenses, etc.

